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BERAT RALLY COMMEMORATES LIBERATION STRUGGLE

Martyrs Honored

AU230842 Tirana ATA in English 0815 GMT 23 Oct 84

["40th Anniversary of the Second Meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council Enthusiastically Celebrated -- The Greeting of the Beloved Leader of the Party and People, Comrade Enver Hoxha Is Received With Great Joy" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 23 /ATA/ -- The people of Berat District where 40 years ago the second historic meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council, which gave Albania the first democratic government, was held, celebrated yesterday magnificently the jubilee of this event, one of the most memorable in the great struggle for the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

"You are welcomed in our ancient city, in Berat of the years of the party". This was the wish of thousands upon thousands of people of the museum city, who were lined up on both sides of the Enver Hoxha Boulevard.

Those present burst out into ardent applauses and acclamations for the glorious party of labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha when the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, Comrades Manush Myftiu, Lenka Cuko, Pali Miska, Besnik Bekteshi, Prokop Murra as well as members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, invitees from different districts of the country came to celebrate together with the people of Berat this memorable event. The party and state leaders were received by leading cadres of the party and power in the district.

The celebration for the 40th anniversary of the formation of the democratic Government of Albania began with the homage the party and state leaders paid to the martyrs' graves of the district. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, the former Anti-fascist National Liberation Council, etc.

Meanwhile, a grand popular rally was organised in the main square of the city.

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Adil Carcani read out the greeting of the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha, addressed to the people of the District of Berat and former members of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the second meeting of this council. Those present attentively listened to the greeting and received it with ardent applauses and acclamations for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then Comrade Besnik Bekteshi made the speech on the occasion. In his speech was often punctuated by the enthusiastic applauses and acclamations.

Comrade Ramiz Alia handed over the order awarded by the Presidium of the People's Assembly to the District of Berat and wished the people of this city to keep proudly this lofty decoration and achieve further successes in all the fields.

Following the meeting, the party and state leaders paid a visit to the museum hall where the second meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council held its proceedings.

I want to greet you, former members of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council, who are protagonists of this historic meeting Comrade Ramiz Alia said on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and to wish you good health and successes at your work.

Then the party and state leaders paid a visit to the exhibition on the economic and cultural development of the district and gallery of figurative arts.

In one of the halls of the district party committee, the party and state leaders met with mothers, sisters, brothers and other members of the martyrs' families. In this warm and enthusiastic meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the democratic Government of Albania, the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the party commitee and the Executive Committee of the Berat District People's Council gave a lunch.

Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. In his speech he pointed out among the other things the importance of the second meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council, which has become a component party of the history of our nation, people and party. He stressed the historic conditions and the political moments chosen by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally to hold this meeting.

Likewise, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt also on the actual importance of this meeting and the precious lessons that derive from it, to strengthen more and more the people's power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the ties with the people, the revolutionary vigilance to fight with might and main so that this power that has emerged from the struggle of the people and which has in its foundation the blood of the martyrs, be always pure, militant, in the service of the people, powerful weapon for the construction of socialism and the progress of the homeland. The lunch passed in a very joyful atmosphere.

Yesterday afternoon, the people of the District of Berat saw off with love the leaders of the party and state as well as the former delegates to the second meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council.

Hoxha Greeting Read

AU230834 Tirana ATA in English 2030 GMT 22 Oct 84

["Message of Greetings of Comrade Enver Hoxha Addressed to the Participants in the Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Second Meeting of the Antifascist National Liberation Council in Berat" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 22 /ATA/ -- A big popular rally was organized today before noon in the main square of Berat City, on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the second meeting of the Antifascist National Liberation Council.

Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau, of the CC of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers read out the message of greetings that the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, addressed to the people of Berat District and the former delegates.

Dear comrades, brothers and sisters,

Today, together with you, former members of the Anti-fascist Council and with the patriotic. valiant and generous people of the District of Berat, our entire people commemorate the 40th anniversary of the second meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council, gave that Albania the first democratic government. [sentence as received] On occasion of this anniversary, which is among the most remarkable in the history of the great anti-fascist national liberation war of our country I congratulate you and wholeheartedly wish you, happy the celebration.

Four decades have elapsed from this unforgettable historic event, but our arrival late at night in Berat, after two days walking through the mountains of the heoric Skrapar, the generosity and indescribable joy of the people of your city and nearby villages that got to know the arrival of the anti-fascist committee and general staff, their indescribable enthusiasm and ardent acclamations for the party, the democratic government, free Albania and our glorious national liberation army that accompanied us in every step, have indelibly remained in my memory, In the joy of the people, in the songs, meetings, in the fiery words and greetings addressed to us, their sons and daughters, in those days of great joy, it was expressed the firm confidence in the leadership of the party and the new Albanian state, that had laid its foundations in the Permet congress several months ago. This confidence emerged and was forged in the great national liberation struggle, in the titanic efforts of the people led with wisdom and revolutionary courage by the party for the liberation of the country and the establishment of the new people's power.

The festive atmosphere of those fiery days in Berat was reflected better than anywhere else in the simple hall embellished with flags, fresh flowers and laurel wreaths, where the historic meeting held its proceedings. One has it difficult to describe the enthusiasm and the constant acclamations that accompanied the discussions. These reached the climax when the members of the Anti-fascist Council, democratically elected in Permet, together with the people, that filled half of the hall, boxes and gallery voted unanimously with the fist up for the transformation of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Committee into a democratic government. This was an expression of the approval of our entire people for the immortal work of the party, the crowning of the desires and aspirations that they saw that were being carried into reality on the eve of the complete liberation of the homeland. This unprecedented and moving manifestation of the unity of the people round the party showed even to the Yugoslavs, British and the Americans which at that time were hidden under the guise of comrades, friends and allies, how much closely the people was linked with the party, therefore it was too difficult, even impossible that the victories of the people's revolution in Albania be sabotaged with their intrigues, backstages, threats, flatteries and empty promises.

The historic decisions of the second meeting of the Antifascist National Liberation Council were a great political victory of our people, who through blood and sacrifices, under the leadership of the party had liberated over three fourths of Albania till then and was a powerful basis for the new near victory over the Nazi occupiers and the internal reaction.

The Berat meeting sealed the seizure of the political power by our working masses, it legalised the first democratic government of new Albania. The coming generations will never forget its historic decisions, which consolidated further more the bases of the new state power that emerged in the heat of the heroic struggle of our people against the savage Nazi-fascist enemies and their stooges, bourgeoisie, beys, bayraktars and aghas who had betrayed the lofty interests of the people and the homeland.

The program of the government was full of numerous tasks, in the difficult conditions of that time, so all of us set down to work to put them into life. Many years have elapsed from that time, when each department had only one room in the house next to "Mangalem" quarter, but indelible have remained in our memory the nights without sleep, the worries and efforts to carry to the end the struggle for the liberation of the homeland, to reconstruct the burnt cities and villages, the economy ruined by the enemies. There was lack of cadres and specialists, of funds and means, but the all-sided support of the people and the correct line of the party gave us strength and faith to overcome every difficulty, to translate into life, within a short time, the program of the government and to keep the promises given, as it has always happened in Socialist Albania.

The people won, safeguarded and has constantly perfected its power through struggle. The foreign enemies, imperialist and revisionist, have made numerous attempts to overthrow or degenerate our power, but the smiles, threats and terrorist gangs sent from abroad and the agents infiltrated in our ranks, all the enemies' efforts and aims have met with failure. Our power is invincible because it is safeguarded by the party and people, that are on guard in steel unity. Under the auspices and correct leadership of the party, it is democratized through continuous struggle against every manifestation of bureaucracy, liberalism and concessions towards the class enemies.

With a strong power, with the party at the head and by always implementing the teachings of Marxism-Leninism loyally, our people have made a reality the last will of the martyrs. We are proud of our victories in all the fields of life, in economy, education, culture science, health service and defence and above all regarding the moulding of our new man, we see to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland, to be celebrated magnificently next month, full of fresh successes.

The achievements of the 40 year Socialist Albania in consolidating and revolutionising the party and power are a powerful basis and guarantee for fresh greater successes in the complete construction of socialist society.

Long live our heroic people.

Long live our people's power and our glorious parth that leads us from victory to victory.

Yours

Enver Hoxha

Tirana 21 October 1984

Bekteshi Addresses Crowd

AU230918 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Oct 84

["From the Speech of Comrade Besnik Beketeshi" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 23 (ATA) -- The second meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council, which held here in Berat from October 20 to 23, 1944, in the heat of the liberation struggle, was a political action of great importance, wisely thought of by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi said among others in his speech.

After pointing out the great proportions the national liberation struggle had assumed from the historic congress of Permet to the meeting of Berat, the liberation of the largest part of the country's territory by our Army, the recent blows it was dealing to the German occupiers and traitors, the extension and strengthening of the power of the national liberation councils, the historic importance of the decisions and the tasks of this meeting, he stressed: The creation of the democratic government was a glorious deed of the party, which it has drafted since its founding, on November 8, 1941 and which had been proclaimed one of the major objectives of its program. It is the historic merit of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha that did not separate for any moment the cause of the national liberation from the cause of the transfer of the power in the hands of the working masses, but treated, elaborated and solved them in close unity, as two tasks of the sole strategic aim. The party closely linked and merged into one the struggle for national liberation with the struggle for the destruction of the old power and the establishment of the new power, the power of the people. At the same time the party never allowed at any moment to share the leadership of the national liberation war and consequently to share even the power with the representatives of the exploiting classes who had gathered in the treacherous organisations of Balli Kombetar and Legaliteti and which were fully put in the service of the occupiers. Likewise, it barred the road to the interference of the Anglo American imperialists in the home affairs of our country.

The organisation of the people's power in our country was done parallel with the development of the national liberation war. The Peza conference, the meeting of Labinot, the congress of Permet and the meeting of Berat are four brilliant stages of the national liberation war and of growth and consolidation of the new democratic people's power.

Further on the speaker spoke of the economic-social development of our country during these 40 years of people's power under the leadership of the party according to the lessons of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Further on Comrade Besnik Bekteshi pointed out that all the magnificent victories of the people's revolution and the socialist construction of the country have been attained by our people under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, overcoming numerous difficulties inherited from the past and caused by the undermining acts of the internal and external enemies, by the pressures of the imperialist-revisionist siege and blockage and the influences of the general economic crisis of capitalism.

The attained victories, he stressed further on, are a guarantee to march surely and at fast rates on the road of the complete construction of the socialist society. The 9th plenum of the Central Committee of the party dwelt especially on the increase of the efficiency of economy, because it constitutes the fundamental condition to carry forward at the required rates the socialist industrialisation of the country, the further intensification of agriculture, the strengthening of the defence potential of the homeland and the elevation of the material and cultural wellbeing of the working people.

Speaking on the problems of international situation, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi after pointing out the aggressive policy pursued by the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, the deepening of the general economic, political and social crisis that has the capitalist and revisionist world in its grip, the Soviet-US rivalry for world domination, the threat to peace and security in the world by the deployment of Soviet and American middle range nuclear missiles in some countries of Western and Eastern Europe stressed: Socialist Albania with its open, consistent and principled policy has been turned into a factor of peace and stability in the Balkans. It successfully [word indistinct] the relations of good neighbourliness with all the neighbouring states and of the region.

Only with Yugoslavia, the relations do not proceed in the direction required by our side and we are not to be blamed for this. It is the Yugoslav side the one that has hindered and hinders the further development of the relations between the two countries. To this testifies also the non conclusion of the agreement on the program of cultural exchanges between Albania and Yugoslavia, and as known, Belgrade itself is responsible of this and all these are understandable. The Titoite Yugoslavia has followed and follows an hostile policy towards our country.

In the future too, our country will continue to pursue the policy of friendship and cooperation with all the countries and peoples that proceed from the same wishes and aims. We are for the development of the trade, cultural relations, etc., with all the countries, on the basis of the principles that arrange the relations among the sovereign states. At the same time, we confirm once again our unchanged policy towards the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, which are the most dangerous enemies of the freedom and independence of the peoples, international peace and security.

The wise and farsighted Marxist-Leninist leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head is the guarantee of the happy present and still more brilliant future of our people and socialist homeland, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi said in conclusion.

UN DELEGATE ON SUPERPOWERS' DISARMAMENT RHETORIC

AU231322 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 23 Oct 84

["Peoples and Sovereign Countries Must Oppose Resolutely the Imperialist Policy and the Aggressive Course of the Superpowers -- From the Speech of the Albanian Representative at the First Commission of the UN General Assembly" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 23 (ATA) -- At the first commission of the UN General Assembly, where the debate on the problems of disarmament is going on, the representative of the PSR of Albania Muhamet Kapllani took the floor. He said among the other things:

The clamourous noise on disarmament has long since held an important place in the arsenal of the propaganda of the two superpowers. This clamour continues to be intensified by them every year here at the UNO, too.

While in words the two superpowers preach every day that they allegedly have no other concern but the control on armament and the disarmament, in fact they have continued and intensified uninterruptedly the armament race. A characteristic of the policy of the superpowers in nowadays is their militaristic course. They do not fail to make mutual accusations shifting the responsibility on each other in order to justify the upset or establishment of the equilibrium, but the essence of all this clamour aims to deceive the European opinion and the world one and to impose their will on the allies, facing them with a fait accompli.

Increasing and strengthening its military build up in Western Europe, U.S. imperialism aimed at dealing strong blows to the tendencies of Western Europe to appear as an independent force from the superpowers. On their part, the Soviet socialimperialists make use of the deployment of "SS-20" missiles in Eastern Europe as a guise to put under their control their allies of Eastern bloc.

Undoubtedly, the stationing of the mid-range nuclear missiles in Europe marks a new escalation of the arms race, which is extending and assuming increasingly unprecedented proportions, reaching up to space. If some years ago, it was spoke of "star wars" as a subject treated in the fantastic-scientific films, today it has become a reality. So, we are witness to an arms race which knows no limits on earth, sea, air and even in space.

Parallel with the frenzied armament race the superpowers have always elaborated theories and doctrines which to legalize this race and to carry into reality their expansionist policy. Through these doctrines they also try to justify the vicious circle they are in and the further intensification of this race.

Further on the Albanian representative said logic proves that one can expect lowering or increase of tension and of the tone of the polemics from the American imperialists and the Soviet socialimperialists, resumption of different kinds of talks, bargains but not real disarmament. Both the agreements that two superpowers have reached in the past and those they may strike eventually on the alleged limitation of strategic weapons are nothing but compromises which concord with their own interests.

After speaking about the bargains that the USA and the Soviet Union conduct between themselves to determine the numbers and the limits of their strategic weapons, the Albanian representative said:

We are of the opinion that today, more than ever, it is necessary that the peoples and the sovereign countries enhance their vigilance and oppose resolutely the imperialist policy and the aggressive course of the superpowers. The Albanian delegation upholds the view that first step towards genuine disarmament is the dismantling of the political military blocs of the superpowers, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, the withdrawal of the troops and military bases from Europe and the other countries of the world.

INTERNATIONAL WRITERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN SOFIA

AU231254 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] The Fifth International Writers Conference "Peace -- the Hope of the Planet" festively opened at Sofia's Park Hotel on 23 October. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Georgi Yordanov and Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council.

Opening the meeting Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers' Union, announced the participation of 138 writers from 53 countries. Erskine Caldwell, the famous American writer, was elected honorary president of the meeting.

Comrade Georgi Dzhagarov read the cordial greetings message of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to the participants. The message points out the great social significance of the meeting, which is taking place in days that are alarming for mankind. Confidence is expressed that the exchange of experience and opinions on the fate of literature will contribute to actively defending world peace. The message stresses the firm position of the Bulgarian people to participate in the struggle of the democratic forces to a thermonuclear war and conduct a consistent policy of international friendship and understanding.

The noted Soviet writer Sergey Mihalkov read a greetings message from Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the participants. It expresses the conviction that this world forum of writers by its authoritative statements will contribute to strengthening peace -- the only hope of the planet. The message expresses the determination of the Soviet country to look further for the most constructive ways of solving the main problem of our time -- preventing war.

The participants also heard the messages of Indira Gandhi, Indian premier, and Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO director general.

In his introductory speech Lyubomir Levchev stressed the strong tradition of this Bulgarian idea which had demonstrated in recent years its topicality and vitality. He described the meeting as especially necessary, especially now, when a new crusade against the world's peaceful and democratic forces has been announced. Dwelling on the peaceful initiatives of Bulgaria in the present complex international situation Lyubomir Levchev stressed:

[Begin Levchev recording] Bulgaria's 40th anniversary, which was recently celebrated, is a part of the general celebration of the anniversary of the victory over fascism in World War II. Mankind cannot forget the millions of victims nor the heroes of the resistance, such as Nikola Vaptzarov, the immortal Bulgarian poet, who today, would have been 75 years old and attending this meeting, if he had not been executed by the obscurants as an award for his human and writer's integrity. Our struggle for peace can be termed a struggle for the future, because the world has only one sensible road to the future. The creative talks about the future of literature, which will take place at the round-table discussions of this meeting, will create a completely natural atmosphere and a projection of hope. The future of litèrature is possible only if mankind actually exists and there is peace. [end recording]

The meeting continues with statements of the participants on the main theme: "Peaceful Cooperation or Nuclear Catastrophe -- Duty and the Writer's Work."

KUBADINSKI RETURNS FROM FINLAND VISIT 19 OCT

AU221150 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front Central Council, returned from Helsinki yesterday, at the head of a Fatherland Front Central Council delegation. The delegation paid an official, friendly visit to Finland at the invitation of the Finnish People's Democratic Union.

The Bulgarian delegation was welcomed at the Sofia airport by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as by deputy chairmen of the Fatherland Front Central Council and by high-ranking functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TU PAPER ASSAILS UK FOR REFUSING FOOD PARCELS

AU231323 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 22 Oct 84 p 3

[Georgi Iliev commentary: "Beyond Public Health Regulations"]

[Text] For 8 months now the British miners have been on strike defending their right to work, the future of their trade, and the trade union rights of all their class brothers. Their heroic struggle has won them admiration and has produced a wave of workers' solidarity around the world. Campaigns were organized in their support, financial assistance was collected, and food supplies were dispatched to them.

A total of 170 tons of food supplies were recently sent to Great Britain. They had been purchased by mine workers from the USSR, Bulgaria, the CSSR, and the GDR. However, disgraceful news has reached us from the "cradle of bourgeois democracy." The U.K. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food refused to authorize the unloading of the majority of food parcels at the port of Hull. The reason given was that, allegedly, their import "was in contravention of the country's public health regulations."

In contravention of what? This was not explained. The authorities refused even to carry out a public health investigation, and what is even more outrageous -- they declared the food supplies as incompatible with the public health regulations without even finding out what kind of food was in the parcels. According to an official from the aforementioned ministry the labels on the parcels carried inscriptions in "Slavic languages, and therefore, it was impossible to find out what they contained."

It is possible that, among the 50 million people of Great Britain, no translator capable of reading and understanding these "exotic languages" could be found? It is obvious that in this particular case we are confronted with one of the many variations of the proverb: "Heads or tails, you lose." Regardless of the kind of food the parcels contained, and no matter in what excellent condition the food supplies might have been -- fully compatible with the public health regulations -- the representatives of the Tories were firmly resolved to prevent them from reaching the miners settlements and from being made available to the miners' children, because they were food supplies from socialist countries.

This is an action that can be described only in words incompatible with the "public health regulations" of good manners.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED IN FRANCE

AU232007 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, October 23 (BTA corr) -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, chaired today's sitting of the twelfth regular session of the joint Bulgaro-French Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation Committee opening here. Between him and Mrs Edith Cresson, chairing the French side of the committee, minister of foreign trade and industrial development and the delegations accompanying them there ensued a wide exchange of views on the problems of bilateral economic relations. There were reviewed a number of specific aspects of the present state of and prospects to developing the economic and trade exchanges, as well as of the cooperation in the sphere of industry and the new technologies.

Tomorrow the heads of the two delegations will sign a protocol on the results of the current 12th session.

As result of the negotiations held in Sofia and Paris, a long-term agreement was signed today on joint engineering and researches and realizations in the field of the heavy chemistry, petrol processing etc. in Bulgaria and in third countries.

In brief speeches after the signing ceremony Mr Andrey Lukanov and Mr Jacques Selarier, chairman and director general of the national corporation of construction of equipment for the petro-chemistry and processing of liquid fuels and natural gas "Technip" expressed satisfaction with this new step in the development of cooperation and with the good state of the previous joint work of the French national corporation and Bulgaria.

ENERGY MINISTER NOTES LAG IN COMMISSIONING FUNDS

AU231940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] The staff at the Ministry of Energy and Raw Material Resources discussed various topical problems of the work in this area. Under the chairmanship of Comrade Todor Bozhinov, the comprehensive program for researching and for intensively mastering the mineral resources of the country was discussed. The program has provided creative conditions for the fulfillment of this task up to 1990 and to the year 2000.

The staff of the Ministry of Energy and Raw Material Resources also discussed the plan on commissioning the planned basic funds. Concern was raised over the lack of fulfillment of the commissioning programs of the projects of all corporations and associations of the ministry. If any further lag in the building or implementation of the new capacities occurs, this will have a negative impact on the fulfillment of the 1984 and 1985 production programs.

HAVLIN INTERVIEWED ON PARIS TALKS WITH PCF

AU221256 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 84 pp 1, 7

[Miroslav Courton Paris dispatch: "Finding a Common Language and Common Solutions"]

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct -- On Friday [19 October] a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, concluded its visit to France, held at the invitation of the PCF Central Committee. The delegation further included Michal Stefanek, head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, and Lubislava Fialova, secretary of the Central Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee.

Before departing for Prague, Comrade Josef Havlin granted an interview to RUDE PRAVO and CTK correspondents.

The program of the visit, he said, was directed particularly toward studying the young generation's problems, not only with regard to its education in schools, but from the viewpoint of the general situation in France and broader connections. The development in France, just as in the capitalist world at large, is marked by high unemployment of young people and the loss of their social security. This gives rise to a number of grave social and political problems.

We familizarized ourselves with the positions of French Communists and the PCF Central Committee on these issues and had an opportunity to examine these problems under the concrete conditions of schools and educational establishments for the vocational training of young workers.

We have found out that after completing mandatory school attendence, hundreds of thousands of young people remain without any qualifications. However, even hundreds of thousands of young skilled workers fail to find employment. Naturally, this gives rise to the young generation's discontent. We have gained the impression that, in spite of all their endeavors, schools, and educational establishments cannot overcome the political and social conditions under which the young generation lives. The influence of the policy of imperialism is strongly felt in France; it severely affects young people and deprives a considerable portion of the young generation of any prospects in life.

It is necessary to acquaint our young people with these facts, which we no longer know in our country, to make them realize what socialism is and, on the other hand, how difficult the conditions frequently are under which young people in the Western world have to live. Our visit was highly instructive from this viewpoint and, after our return, we will use the acquired experiences in our work.

Speaking about the development of relations between the CPCZ and the PCF, Josef Havlin said: "We have followed up on previous meetings: on Comrade Vasil Bilak's talks during the 24th PCF Congress and on talks with delegations of French comrades in the CSSR. We believe that the continuity of getting to know each other is not only useful, but necessary for both fraternal parties' work and fulfillment of their tasks. It was important for us to hear, and to get to know, the views of French Communists on specific political problems presently facing the PCF. I am thinking of its preparation for next year's 25th congress and of views and positions on the situation within the party after the resignation of Communist ministers from the government.

But I am also thinking of the PCF's position on the general political situation in France, which is extraordinarily tense lately as a consequence of a number of phenomena that are characteristic of the Western world as whole, especially the aggressive policy of the United States, which has a very pronounced effect here.

Even though our views on a number of issues may, and do, differ, this does not prevent us -- and should not prevent us in the future -- from developing mutual cooperation, deepening our knowledge of each other, and meeting each other and discussing problems at joint deliberations, conferences, and in international organizations. What matters is finding a common language and, hence, common solutions." The same day, the CPCZ delegation returned home. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the delegation was greeted by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Miloslav Dockal, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

CHNOUPEK, TINDEMANS SPEAK AT LUNCHEON 15 OCTOBER

LD152041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official luncheon in Prague today in honor of Leo Tindemans, minister of external affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium. Speaking at the luncheon, Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the development of mutual relations between both countries in all spheres of common interest creates the preconditions for further deepening cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. He extressed that the legacy of their joint struggle against fascism commits them to do everything to ensure that the horror of war is not repeated and that the threat of nuclear war is averted. At the same time he pointed out that the international situation is being complicated by questioning the borders in Europe, the re-emergence of West German revanchism, and the so-called reopening of the German question.

Leo Tindemans expressed thanks for the reception accorded to him in the CSSR, and recalled the historic events that linked both our countries. He pointed out Belgium's intention to continue with its policy of relaxation of international tension and stressed the importance of dialogue between representatives of states having different social systems and wishing to renew mutual trust, to the mutual consolidation of peace and security throughout the world.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL IN LISBON

LD240604 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, was received in Lisbon today by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the PCP. Afterward, our trade union delegation opened talks with representatives of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers. They exchanged information on the tasks of the two trade union centers and also discussed possibilities of further developing relations.

BILAK RECEIVES LEBANON'S WALID JUNBLATT

LD232208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1530 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today a delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, headed by its chairman, Walid Junblatt, which is visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the National Front Central Committee.

During a cordial conversation the two representatives briefed each other on the activities of their parties and exchanged views on the international situation. Walid Junblatt reported on the activity and aims of the National Democratic Front and its struggle to strengthen the unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Lebanon, for an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupants from Lebanese territory.

The two representatives condemned the aggressive policy of Israel in Lebanon and in the Near East, supported by the United States, which is aimed against the vital interests of the peoples of the Arab countries. They voiced full support for the proposals to convene an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all the interested parties, which is a prerequisite for a constructive and lasting solution to the situation in the region. Vasil Bilak expressed the full solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the just struggle of the progressive and democratic forces of Lebanon and of the Arab countries, for their free and independent development.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SYRIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

AU221417 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] CTK -- Islam Naib, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Syria, who is heading the Syrian delegation at the consultations of the Czechoslovak and Syrian Ministries of Foreign Affairs, was received on Friday [19 October] in the Cernin Palace in Prague by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. In their talk they appraised the level of Czechoslovak-Syrian cooperation and exchanged opinions on the topical problems of international development, with emphasis on the situation in the Mideast.

CONCERNS ABOUT SEOUL AS OLYMPIC VENUE EXAMINED

AU221422 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 84 p 8

[CTK report: "For the Unity of the Olympic Movement"]

[Text] A consultative meeting of leading representatives of physical culture organizations from the countries of the socialist community was held in Prague on Friday [19 October].

The participants in the meeting examined in detail issues concerning further development of physical education and sports in the socialist countries and adopted conclusions aimed at further intensifying and diversifying mutual cooperation.

The representatives of socialist sports organizations expressed themselves in favor of the unity and purity of the Olympic movement and unanimously agreed on the need for the movement's further strengthening and democratization; for enhancing the role of the Association of National Olympic Committees and National Olympic Committees in dealing with important Olympic problems; and for stepping up the struggle against racism, apartheid, and the infiltration of professionalism and commercialization into sports.

The participants in the meeting share the concern of sports officials of a number of countries at the fact that the organization of the next Olympic Games was assigned to Seoul. They believe that the International Olympic Committee must take concrete steps to ensure normal conditions for the participation of all countries in the 1988 Summer Olympics.

EMBASSY IN PARIS: NOBEL WINNER'S WORK MISUSED

AU221108 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Oct 84 p 7

["MC"-signed Paris dispatch: "Manipulators With the Nobel Prize; the Aims for Which Some French Information Media Misuse the Appreciation of the Czechoslovak Poet's Work"]

[Text] Paris, 18 Oct -- The awarding of the Nobel Prize for Literature to National Artist Jaroslav Seifert has become a pretext for some French information media to launch a campaign of misinformation about the CSSR. In their commetaries, they presented the French reader with a false picture, a picture based on the speculations of people having an inimical attitude toward the socialist system and French-Czechoslovak cooperation. This is stressed in a statement that has been issued by the CSSR Embassy in Paris.

As a reply to those who would like to cast doubt on the awarding of the Nobel Prize to J. Seifert and present him as an adversary of the social system in the CSSR, the Czechoslovak Embassy quotes Seifert's statement made in an interview for the Swedish paper DAGENS NYHETER. Asked whether he has encountered any political problems in his work, the poet declared: "I have not been searching for problems and have not experienced any." In its statement for the French press, the CSSR Embassy stresses that J. Seifert is the most widely published Czechoslovak poet. As is known, since 1971 Czechoslovak publishing houses have published 18 Seifert volumes, with their aggregate edition totalling 178,000 copies. The statement also recalls that Jaroslav Seifert bears the title of national artist, has twice been awarded the Klement Gottwald state prize, and -- on the occasion of his 80th birthday -- received a letter of congratulations from the president of the Republic. The CSSR Embassy therefore rejects the one-sided and hostile manner in which a considerable part of the French press reported on the awarding of the Nobel Prize to Jaroslav Seifert: "This manner does not reflect the reality, has nothing in common with objectivity, and attempts to cause harm to Czechoslovak-French friendship and cooperation," the statement notes.

In a related article, the daily L'HUMANITE wrote: "Let us not yield to impressions, manipulation, or the ignorance of others. Jaroslav Seifert is a great poet, a poet of world import. None of this is changed by the fact that Seifert is little know in France and that his poetry is seldom translated. There are many foreign poets who are very little known in France and whose work is seldom translated. Incidentally, there are also many French poets who rarely get published in France itself."

The French Communists' daily goes on to stress that the Nobel Prize awarded to J. Seifert is the first received by a Czechoslovak poet and that it is bestowed upon a representative of the outstanding generation of the twenties in Czechoslovakia, which also includes V. Nezval, K. Biebl, V. Holan, as well as L. Novomesky. This is an "exceptional pleiad of talents, all of which are worthy of the Nobel Prize," stresses H. Deluy, translator of J. Seifert's work into French and author of the L'HUMANITE article.

BAVARIAN CSU CONGRESS TONE TERMED REVANCHIST

LD202306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] The congress of the Bavarian CSU clerical party, which has ended in Munich, was characterized by a spirit of revanchism. Delegates at this ruling right-wing party repeated provocative slogans about the so-called unity of the German nation and the "openness" of the German question.

Helmut Kohl, chairman of the sister CDU like Franz Joseph Strauss, chairman of the CSU and premier of the Bavarian Land Government, gave assurances at the congress that the Bonn government will, as he alleged, never reconcile itself to the division of Germany. In their view of the current world situation both Kohl and Strauss, like other speakers, voiced their loyal support for the confrontation policy of the Reagan administration and of NATO.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW CSSR ENVOY TO DPRK

LD232137 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today Vaclav Hermanm the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the DPRK. The meeting was held prior to his assumption of his diplomatic post.

NEW AMBASSADOR FROM ZAMBIA MEETS HUSAK

MB161333 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Czechoslovakia has reaffirmed her support for President Kaunda's (?sensible) leadership, his constributions to world affairs, and his commitment to the problems of southern Africa. Czechoslovakian President Gustav Husak said when he received credentials from Zambia's new ambassador to Prague Fine Liboma that Zambia could always count on Czechoslovakia during times of need. Ambassador Liboma in reply assured President Husak that during his period of accreditation he would try to strengthen the already warm relations between the two countries and (?expressed the appreciation) for the help Czechoslovakia gives to Zambia.

POTAC ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CHAMBER ON ECONOMY

LD232032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Deputies of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of People met today at their 4th session to discuss economic utilization of stocks and reduction of losses in the national economy. Lubos Lidicky reports directly from the parliament building:

[Lidicky] Stocks and losses are reserves in our economy that can be mobilized easiest. Their importance is borne out by the inclusion of this problem in today's agenda of the Chamber of People. The deputies at this moment are listening to a report being delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier.

In the opening part of his report he said that on the whole good results achieved in the development of the national economy have confirmed that our economy possesses large reserves. The diversion of these reserves along the path of intensive development has not, however, been proceeding equably. The technical and economic level of a number of products lags behind in comparison with advanced states. Scientific and technological progress and innovation have not become the principal method everywhere. The excessive growth of stocks and persistently high losses are causing considerable problems. Their reduction is insufficient. As Comrade Potac stressed, the key to the effectiveness of stocks is not only their volume but in particular their structure, distribution, and quality. Bodies that directly manage production and trade, and organize services must, above all, bear full responsibility for their development.

Losses, too, rank in the category of reserves. They amount to many billions of crowns annually. They arise because of uneconomical utilization of raw and auxiliary materials and energy, insufficient quality of production, insufficient utilization of fixed assets and working time. They also arise in the entire process of agricultural production, beginning with not all land being utilized and ending with losses during harvest, storage, processing, and utilization of farm produce. The fact that 13 deputies have already asked to speak in today's debate bears testimony to the fact that economical utilization of stocks and the reduction of losses in the national economy are an important factor in our economy.

CZECH COUNCIL DISCUSSES NORTH BOHEMIA'S ECONOMY

Sramek Delivers Report

LD231953 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] A report of the government of the Czech SR on development of the North Bohemia Region was the main item on the agenda of the 14th session of the Czech National Council, which met in Prague today. At the meeting Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, welcomed Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier; Vaclav Sipek, chief secretary of the North Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee; and other representatives.

Frantisek Sramek, Czech vice premier and chairman of the Czech Commission for Scientific, Technological, and Investment Development, delivered the Czech government report on development of the North Bohemia Region. The report stressed that both the federal government and the national government have devoted special and systematic attention to the North Bohemia Region. It deals in detail with fulfillment of the area plan for development of the North Bohemia Region during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It states that the prime goal in development of the region's economy is to secure increased development of the fuel and energy base, which forms the key component of Czechoslovak capacities both in brown coal mining and in electricity generation. Coal mining tasks were surpassed in the North Bohemia Region in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan by 700,000 metric tons. The program for construction of steam powerplants in the region was accomplished by completion of the Prunerov II powerplant, and attention was concentrated on tackling questions on protecting the living and natural environments. This is why the position of organizations of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Management has special importance in North Bohemia. More than 2,000 hectares of temporarily unfarmed land have been returned to the agricultural sector, which is 68 percent of the tasks set in the 5-year plan. Irrigation has been set up and areas for vegetable growing have been expanded.

Especially great attention was devoted in the area plan to the program for care of the population and the environment. The report analyzed in detail individual tasks and their implementation, stressing that the tasks of caring for the population have been implemented every year, as was shown already, together with the expanded program for housing construction, in the stabilization of the population. In conclusion, the report noted that positive changes have been achieved in the North Bohemia Region, which have contributed to the improvement of the economy, the stable rate of the growth of its production, the improvement of people's living standards and of the esthetic appearance and state of housing. Although partial nonfulfillment of the tasks, to which the report draws critical attention, has not endangered the overall successfully implemented concept of development, the government will insist that they are additionally implemented.

Debate Speeches on N. Bohemia

LD232036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Vaclav Klement reports from the Czech National Council building: Deputies of the highest Czech representative body are today debating a government report on development of the North Bohemia Region. Their debate is being watched by the entire Czech government headed by Premier Josef Korcak. The first part of the debate on the report delivered by Czech Vice Premier Frantisek Sramek ended a short while ago in the assembly hall. It emerged from his speech that the special and systematic attention, devoted by government bodies to this region, has brought good results both in development of the economy and in care for the environment and the living conditions of the population. He said the government is resolved to push through, in the content and resolution of the region's development plan during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, such directions of activity that will lead to further development of its economy and living standards of the population. And the directions also will be an intensive continuation of efforts aimed at improving the living environment, foundations for which have been laid in the current 5-year plan. Marie Jarosova, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council, summed up deputies' findings both from their fact-finding tours and from committee discussions. She recalled some especially burning problems that are slowing down the equable development of the region. In the debate, in which 13 deputies have requested the floor, speakers talk in detail about both the positive aspects and the shortcomings in development of this important area of our Republic. For instance, deputy Jindriska Strnadova pointed out the fact that the area plan for development of the North Bohemia Region has not become equally binding for all sectors. The biggest shortcomings in its implementation are in capital investment. In this connection she criticized delays in the preparation and starting of important ecological construction projects. Deputy Jaroslav Horak concerned himself with the region's future outlook. This concerns not only the year 2000, but also the next 2-3 decades during which brown coal will be irreplaceable. This requires working out in good time of a long-term perspective for this area. Deputy Jaroslav Cubrda concerned himself with crop production in the North Bohemia Region and the problems of its development in view of the given natural conditions. Last to speak during this morning's debate was Deputy Vaclav Slapak, chairman of the North Bohemia Regional National Committee. He spoke about the principal positive aspects of the development in North Bohemia and about fulfillment of the area plan. The debate will continue this afternoon.

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS LODGED IN 1984 ASSESSED

AU221456 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 17 Oct 84 p 2

["ES"-signed article: "Behind Filing Numbers Are People; on the Problem of Complaints and Suggestions"]

[Excerpts] A total of 162,508 complaints were addressed to state and economic agencies last year. If we deduct duplicate mailings, 129,017 complaints remained to be dealt with. Investigation of the filed grievances revealed that 44 percent of all complainers were justified in criticizing all kinds of shortcomings and failings in the work of offices, national committees, enterprises, and other organizations. Compared with preceding years, there was a decline in justified complaints.

We all know from personal experience that a number of gaps in supplies have been eliminated in the past years and that the selection of goods and industrial merchandise has become more varied. This is reflected in the number of complaints about the work of the trade network, which dropped to 29,934.

Nevertheless, this economic sphere remains the most frequent target of criticism. In submitting their complaints, citizens point to the unhelpfulness of some shop assistants, to the nonobservance of working hours, or to offenses against hygiene.

An upward trend, on the other hand, has been registered with respect to complaints about services. Last year 8,168 such complaints were filed, in which citizens objected to shortcomings in the work of communal and other enterprises that provide services. Investigations have shown 57 percent of these complaints to have been justified. The complaints were about the long deadlines of repairs to washing machines and some other engineering products, about unsatisfactory workmanship, or about the virtual unavailability of certain services in specific locations. An analysis of these complaints shows the national committees the direction in which they must employ their energies.

A total of 14,454 complaints dealt with housing-related issues. Above all, citizens criticized deficiencies in the maintenance and repairs of available housing, and two-thirds of these complaints were justified. Complaints about housing management, on the other hand, were mostly unfounded. Every year, state and economic bodies receive thousands of notifications in which citizens draw attention to negative phenomena in various organizations. Their authors draw attention to instances of abuse of one's post for illicit enrichment, to distortions of the economic results of enterprises, as well as to damage caused by shoddy work. Many of these notifications have contributed to exposing criminal activity -- dubious machinations involving wages, the formation of slush funds, the offering and acceptance of bribes, accounting frauds, or thefts of materials or finished products. The citizens' complaints, notifications, and suggestions thus help state and economic agencies carry out their control activity, warn about negative phenomena in social life, and contribute to a speedier overcoming of mistakes and elimination of shortcomings.

The agencies in charge must deal with complaints in such a way as to prevent any sanctions against the complainer. This principle is not always fully respected, so that the authors of complaints sometimes get into trouble. For example, for a number of years the education department of a regional national committee was receiving signed as well as anonymous complaints about the director of an agricultural technical school. The department's employees not only hesitated to verify the complaints but, moreover, were giving the complaints to the director to read. The director responded in his own way -- an unsatisfied teacher was transferred to a different town and another complainer was given notice. However, the people's control committee stepped in and reexamined the complaints. It transpired that the critical voices hit the target. The security bodies are now prosecuting the director for pilferage of property in socialist ownership and other offenses.

Amittedly, comradely and friendly relations should exist between leading officials of socialist organizations and employees of supraordinated agencies. However, these relations should not degenerate into a false camaraderie, in the name of which the superiors leave the critics at the mercy of those criticized. The existence of such warped relations explains the growing number of anonymous complaints and notifications.

Investigating and dealing with complaints represent highly responsible political work. The response to a complaint usually passes through dozens of hands and may substantially influence the citizens' views on the work of state and economic bodies and their work initiative and socially beneficial activity. Even if a complaint proves to be unfounded, it is necessary to persuasively explain this to the author of the complaint, to acquaint him with the problems involved, and to show where his opinion or demand clashes with the interests of fellow citizens or society. Behind the filing numbers of individual complaints are living people with their problems, hopes, and worries. Let us use their suggestions to comprehensively improve work.

SINDERMANN, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PARIS

LD231703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1032 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, 23 Oct (ADN) -- A People's Chamber delegation headed by President of the Chamber Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Paris today at the invitation of President of the French National Assembly Louis Mermaz. At Orly Airport the delegation was cordially welcomed by Vice President of the National Assembly, Raymond Douyere. The delegation then attended a banquet at the Hotel de Lassy, residence of the president of the National Assembly, in honor of the People's Chamber president. The first day of the visit included a talk with French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius as well as a reception in the GDR Cultural Center in Paris.

AXEN, DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT IN BRUSSELS

Axen Talks With Legislators

LD240329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Brussels, 23 Oct (ADN) -- The development of relations between states of differing social orders and between their parliaments is necessary in the current tense international situation. This was stressed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, and the presidents of the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Representatives, Edward Leemans and Jean Defraigne, on Tuesday in Brussels.

In the talks, which took place in an open and frank atmosphere, it was unanimously noted that developing these relations can constructively contribute toward preventing the dangers that the arms race created and toward guiding the international situation back to peaceful coexistence and detente. The GDR visit by the Belgian parliamentary delegation headed by both presidents in the summer of 1984 has been highly valued in the GDR, Hermann Axen emphasized. It has been confirmed that in spite of differing positions in other questions, cooperation by all peace-loving forces in a coalition of reason on the decisive question of the present -- securing the survival of mankind -- is more urgent than ever.

Meets Socialist Party Head

LD240331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Brussels, 23 Oct (ADN) -- The joint concern for securing peace was the focus of a frank talk between Hermann Axen and Guy Spitaels, president of the Socialist Party of Belgium [PS], on Tuesday in the Brussels offices of the party. Peace is seriously threatened by the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The leader of the SED delegation, who is currently in Brussels, explained the constructive peace policy of the socialist community of states directed at a return to detente and effective disarmament steps. The interlocutors said that the most recent negotiations offered by Konstantin Chernenko was suitable to contribute to relaxation of the tense internatinal situation, to create a climate of trust, and to clear the path for serious, substantial negotiations. Included was the prevention of the militarization of space and the conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of the first-use of nuclear weapons. Everything has to be done to prevent the descent into a nuclear catastrophe.

The representatives from both parties spoke in favor of continuing the exchange of views and information between the SED and the PS and agreed on concrete steps. Later in the day, the SED delegation held a cordial talk with Dr Willy Calewart, chairman of the Belgium-GDR Association, and members of the honorary committee of the friendship society. Hermann Axen conveyed greetings and thanks from GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker for the message from the friendship society to him on the occasion of the GDR's 35th anniversary.

AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION FOR BUSINESSMEN IN U.S.

AU221306 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] New York (ADN) -- At a reception in the New York Hyatt Hotel U.S. businessmen expressed great interest in an expansion and deepening of the trade relations with the GDR. The reception was hosted by Gerhard Herder, GDR ambassador to the United States, on Wednesday [17 October] on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the 10th anniversary of the diplomatic relations between the GDR and the United States.

In talks with Ambassador Herder many businessmen stressed that an improvement of the trade relations could contribute to detente, particularly in view of the dangerous aggravation of the world situation. Representatives of concerns expressed their interest in concluding a trade agreement between the two states.

The invitation of Ambassador Herder was honored by representatives of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the foreign economic offices of several U.S. states, of industry and trade enterprises, big banks, the U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Council, and members of the Association of Exporters and Importers and the National Foreign Trade Association.

GLEMP CELEBRATES MASS AT BERLIN CATHEDRAL

LD230145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin -- Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, who is starting his visit to the GDR, has concelebrated mass in the Berlin Cathedral to mark the sixth anniversary of the pontificate of John Paul II.

INDIAN PRESIDENT MEETS GOETTING AT END OF VISIT

AU221308 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Oct 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Delhi -- On Thursday at the end of his visit to India, Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, was received by President Giani Zail Singh for a friendly talk. He conveyed most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, that were reciprocated by the Indian head of state just as cordially.

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION MEETS MINISTER BOEHME

AU221154 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] On Thursday in Berlin Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for university and technical school affairs, received a delegation of the PRC Ministry of Education headed by Li Tao, director of the Main Administration for International Relations in the ministry.

Minister Boehme reported on the present main tasks of the GDR university sector in the fields of education, training, and advanced training as well as research as a contribution to solving the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress for further strengthening the GDR and, thus, for preserving peace. Li Tao stressed that the Chinese delegation of experts had seen a high level teaching and learning process when visiting university and technical school institutions, and expressed interest in continuing the exchange of experiences.

In the friendly talk that was attended by Yang Chenxu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC to the GDR, it was noted that there are good prerequisites for deepening the cooperation.

MUECKENBERGER LEADS SED DELEGATION TO VIETNAM

For Hanoi press and radio coverage of the visit to Vietnam of a SED delegation led by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Politburo member and GDR People's Chamber Presidium member, which began 22 October, see the Vietnam section of the 23 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BEIL MEETS WITH ALGERIAN MINISTERS IN ALGIERS

LD232353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Algeria, 23 Oct (ADN) -- During his stay in Algiers, Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of Ministers, today met with Ait-Messaoudene, chairman of the Economic Commission of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) Central Committee. Ait-Messaoudene praised the high level of political and economic cooperation between the two friendly countries. He expressed the conviction that the positive results that have been achieved will be the basis for further fruitful cooperation.

Also today, Gerhard Beil met with Algerian Planning Minister Ali Oubouzar, Minister for Light Industry Zitouni Messaoudi, and other members of the Council of Ministers of Algeria. The interlocutors made proposals for the expansion of cooperation, starting from the level achieved in bilateral economic relations, especially in the fields of industrial cooperation, professional training, and training of Algerian cadres in the GDR.

The members of the Algerian Government expressed their interest in deepening cooperation with combines and export enterprises in the GDR and expanding it to new areas, particularly in view of Algeria's second 5-year plan, which begins in January 1985.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES SYRIAN AIR FORCE DELEGATION

LD231902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0948 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- At the end of its visit, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, received a delegation of the Air Force/Air Defense of the Syrian Arab Republic. It is headed by Divisional General Subhi Haddad, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Central Committee and chief of the Air Force/Air Defense of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Army Gen Hoffmann briefed his guests about the comprehensive initiative and work of the members of the National People's Army in political and combat training, in the duty officer system, and in combat duty in order to secure peace reliably at the side of the Soviet Army and of the other allied forces. He viewed the visit by the generals and officers of the Syrian Army in the GDR as an expression of the steadily developing friendly relations between both parties, states, and armies.

During its several-day visit in the GDR, the Syrian delegation visited troop units and training institutions of the Air Force and Air Defense Command of the National People's Army.

DOHLUS, JCP DELEGATION DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD240630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and a study delegation from the Communist Party of Japan [JCP] Central Committee stressed on Tuesday in Berlin their joint interest in expanding relations between the SED and the JCP.

Horst Dohlus informed the JCP delegation, led by Shoichi Ichikawa, member of the Presidium and head of the Central Committee Organizational Department, about the successful development of the GDR and the initiatives of the working people for all-round strengthening of the country and preservation of peace. He explained the leading role of the SED and experience in raising the fighting strength of the basic organizations, ideological work, and the training and further qualification of the cadres. Shoichi Ichikawa spoke about the current situation in Japan and the Japanese Communists' experiences in the struggle for peace, national independence, and the protection of the people's social interests and democratic rights.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO INDIA -- On Monday [15 October] Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, received Dr Bernd Biedermann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to India, for the presentation of his credentials. In the subsequent talk, the president valued the mutual relations as a paragon of peaceful coexistence, dialogue, and constructive cooperation between states with different social systems. The bilateral relations are characterized by friendship, mutual respect, and understanding. The two interlocutors reaffirmed the resolve of their respective states to leave nothing untried to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno. They stressed the need to defuse the international situation and to create the proper prerequisites for all peoples to be able to determine themselves their destinies in peace and security. They underscored the intention of their states to further strengthen and develop the traditionally friendly and close relations between India and the GDR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 84 p 2 AU]

CHEMICAL WEAPONS ADVISORY COUNCIL -- An advisory council for a comprehensive ban of chemical weapons has been established at the GDR Peace Council. The council consists of scientists, medical experts, Christians, and journalists. Karlheinz Lohs, director of the Research Department for Chemical Toxicology at the GDR Academy of Sciences and member of the GDR Committee for Scientific Questions of Securing Peace and Disarmament, was appointed chairman. In his statements, Lohs stressed the necessity of banning all mass destruction means by immediate agreements and practical steps. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 84 p 2 AU]

FDJ DELEGATION IN AUSTRIA -- A delegation of the FDJ headed by Wilfried Possner, secretary of the Central Council, discussed the usefulness of mutual contacts in the interest of friendly relations between Austria and the GDR in talks with the Association of Austrian Youth Organizations in Vienna. The delegation met for talks with Reinhard Scheibelreiter, first secretary of the Austrian Association of Youth Orgainzations; Alfred Gusenbauer, chairman of the Socialist Youth of Austria; and Wolfgang Rainer, chairman of the Communist Youth of Austria. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 84 p 5 AU]

PAPANDREOU CONTINUES VISIT, TALKS WITH LEADERS

Jaruzelski, Jablonski Meetings

LD232055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] On the second day of the Greek prime minister's visit to our country, a meeting between General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Andreas Papandreou took place. Next a Polish-Greek plenary session took place under their chairmanship.

Today Andreas Papandreou was also received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, in the Belvedere. The will of the two states to make Europe and the world free of tensions, conflicts, and war was expressed during the meeting. The traditionally good relations between Poland and Greece were emphasized.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

NC231654 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] The talks between Greece and Poland were completed in Warsaw with the signing of two economic and scientific agreements. Yiorgos Tsalakos, our correspondent in Warsaw, reports:

[Begin recording] The talks between Papandreou and Jaruzelski and their two delegations were completed at noon with the signing of two agreements on economic and scientific cooperation between Greece and Poland. Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulas and Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Poland's minister for foreign trade, signed a 5-year program on bilateral economic and scientific cooperation establishing the general framework for new areas of cooperation in industry, technology, and transportation.

At the same time, Konstandinos Vaitsos, deputy minister for national economy, signed an agreement with Nestorowicz on cooperation to the value of $40 million, $20 million from each side, to be implemented immediately.

Greece agreed to buy Polish machinery for state needs through bids, while Poland agreed to buy agricultural produce and light industrial products from our country. According to government sources, an important step forward was taken during the talks on the cooperative construction of freighters for Poland in our country's shipyards, expected to surpass $100 million. It was noted that this economic cooperation constitutes an example of how government action and private enterpreneurial activity can complement each other.

The government, it was added, acts as a catalyst in a complex network of international relations, thereby strengthening the nation's economy. It should also be noted that the two delegations agreed during the talks that the last meeting of the two countries' representatives to resolve the problem of pensions for Greek political refugees will be held in November. The conclusion of the agreements was the result of this morning's meeting between the two delegations, held in the presence of Papandreou and Jaruzelski.

Earlier in the morning, Papandreou visited Polish State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski for a friendly talk on both international and bilateral issues. At 1700, Papandreou received the ambassadors of EEC countries accredited to Warsaw. [end recording]

Meeting With Journalists

LD232002 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] This afternoon the Greek prime minister met with journalists. Andreas Papandreou expressed his satisfaction with the course of the visit so far. He stressed that his presence serves the deepening of bilateral relations. Our talks with the Polish leaders, the Greek prime minister said, also dealt with an evaluation of the international political climate, East-West relations, and with deepening detente.

Prime Minister Papandreou recalled that Greece was the only NATO country to adopt a negative stance on the restrictions imposed on Poland by the United States and other Western countries.

I am convinced, he said, that a policy of restrictions definitely increases tension in international relations.

The head of the Greek Government stated that the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe has brought about a collapse of disarmament dialogue and brought closer the danger of a conflict.

POLICE FAIL TO LOCATE KIDNAPPED POPIELUSZKO

Search 'Intensifying'

LD231634 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw -- Polish police have said they are intensifying a nationwide search for kidnapped priest and Solidarit- supporter Father Jerzy Popieluszko who disappeared last Friday. About 1,000 sympathizers of Father Popieluszko -- a prominent anticommunist and supporter of the banned Solidarity free trade union -- attended a mass for his safe return last night at his church in Warsaw. The Polish bishops issued a statement yesterday expressing concern for his safety. (Jan Swidnicki) head of the investigatin department of the Warsaw Police, said on television that a woman witness had come forward to say she had seen Father Popieluszko get out of a car in the capital the day after his abduction. The priest was ambushed by three men, one wearing a police uniform, in the countryside northwest of Warsaw. State television said Popieluszko's driver, who escaped during the abduction, had taken part in a reconstruction of the incident at the spot last night. Friends of the priest complained that they are being refused access to the driver who is being held incommunicado at a police station in the town of Torun.

Search 'Called Off'

AU231659 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1637 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw -- The large-scale search for the kidnapped oppositional priest Jerzy Popieluszko was called off today without any results. Police and troops had searched for him in the forests of the Torun area but were unable to find a clue.

Large circles of people increasingly believe that Popieluszko has been kidnapped by the "Anti-Solidarity Organization." This secret organization is fighting independently against Solidarity because it believes that government action is too lax.

PRIEST ON KIDNAPPING THREAT, 'HEATED ATMOSPHERE'

LD231357 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] We will begin with Poland. Our correspondent just interviewed Father Henryk Jankowski, a Solidarity supporter who says he was threatened by kidnappers on Saturday. Since then, he is guarded day and night by shipyard workers, he says in a phone call from Gdansk to our reporter Tore Rundgren. Rundgren reports:

A very nervous and heated atmosphere now prevails in all of Poland, Father Henryk Jankowski says on the telephone from Gdansk. There are usually many people in our churches, but I have not experienced anything like this influx of the last few days since the unrest 4 years ago.

When I asked him whether he or Walesa have any theory about who is responsible for Father Popieluszko's kidnapping, Jankowski replied that it is difficult to say. We dare not openly accuse anybody yet, but of course we have our suspicions. We are waiting, hoping, and praying that Father Jerzy is still alive. Yesterday, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said that Father Popieluszko was seen in Warsaw. This is nonsensical and idiotic, says Jankowski. Nobody believes in such nonsense. Father Jankowski goes on to say that he received a phone call on Saturday from a stranger who declared that Jankowski would be kidnapped next. It should be noted that at that time, information about Popieluszko's kidnapping had not yet been made public. The shipyard workers in Gdansk now guard me day and night. But I am not afraid. The situation does not frighten me. I shall continue to preach on human rights. Jankowski also says that the Solidarity people are now afraid that even Walesa may face the risk of being kidnapped. When I asked him whether he thinks that the kidnapping of Popieluszko will introduce a highly dramatic period in Poland, he said that he firmly believes so.

CHURCH SUBMITS REPORT ON 'ANTI-SOLIDARITY' GROUP

NC231415 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Oct 23 (AFP) -- A mysterious "Anti-Solidarity Organization" has been operating since February around the northern Polish city of Torun where Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a leading supporter of the banned free trade union, was kidnapped last Friday, according to a Roman Catholic Church report.

The report suggests possible links between the previously unknown organization and members of the government militia and political police.

There was still no word of Father Popieluszko's whereabouts today.

A report submitted to the Episcopate at the weekend by church supporters and obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE gives background and adds detail to charges made yesterday by former Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz in Warsaw.

He said that in the past few months at least 10 people had been abducted in the streets in the Bydgoszcz-Torun region 200 kms (125 miles) northwest of Warsaw, taken to the countryside and "psychologically and physically abused."

The report focuses on the separate abductions of four Solidarity partisans between February 2 and 21. Each was taken into the woods, beaten and threatened with death by men claiming to belong to the "Organizacja Anty-Solidarnosc".

The kidnappers claimed to belong "either to the militia or to the political police", the report said. It said the four Solidarity supporters were held by these people for periods of between five or 48 hours.

"The four were taken to the woods by car, tied to trees, beaten and interrogated on the clandestine organization of Solidarity", which was outlawed after the declaration of martial law in December 1981, the report said.

The men were marched to a cabin and beaten and threatened anew, the report said. Later, they were taken back to the car blindfolded and handcuffed. They were forced to sign pledges not to talk about their experiences before being freed, the report said.

It was that after his release, one of the four men had found a leaflet slipped into his identity documents entitled "Communique Number One of the Anti-Solidarity Organization."

The leaflet denounced "the inefficient Jaruzelski gang and the bureaucracy of the security services that are incapable of routing out the Solidarity cancer eating away at the Polish people". General Wojciech Jaruzelski is the leader of the Polish communist party and of the state.

NEWS CONFERENCE ON PAPANDREOU VISIT, POPIELUSZKO

LD232115 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Now, in accordance with our previous announcement, we will broadcast a report from today's meeting between Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, and foreign journalists. At the beginning of the meeting Jerzy Urban spoke about the course of the official visit in Poland by Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, and about the results of the economic talks.

[Begin Urban recording] The visit is proceeding very successfully. The Polish Government is very satisfied with its course, and General Jaruzelski is very satisfied with both the private talks and plenary sessions which were held today.

After the conclusion of the visit, one can expect the publication of a joint communique on the course and results of the visit. Two Polish-Greek documents were signed today; first, a long-term program on the development of economic, industrial, scientific, and technological cooperation between Greece and Poland, which is a supplement to the long-term agreement on cooperation signed in 1980. This document specifies the branches of economic cooperation and defines mechanisms which improve this cooperation.

The second document is a protocol on economic talks conducted during the official visit to Poland by Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic.

It contains certain concrete decisions. Among other things, the Greek delegation expressed readiness to buy from Poland, in the near future, six diesel generators worth approximately $12 million, telecommunication equipment for the Athens-Salonika railway line worth $6.5 million, machines for the timber industry with a value [words indistinct] all in all the value of contracts will be $19 million.

At the same time the Polish side expressed a readiness to buy, for 55 percent of the value of export [as heard], Greek goods such as toboacco, raisins, olives, olive oil, wine, bauxite, corduroy, and 30,000 tons of lemons.

Both sides expressed an interest in the development of industrial cooperation, particularly in the shipping, mining, power, and pharmaceutical industries. In particular, both sides agreed on the need to continue negotiations between Polish and Greek shipyards and shipowners. These are very serious contracts with an estimated value of $100 million, and negotiations on this subject to consolidate possible agreements are to be completed by the end of this year.

During the talks, the Greek side expressed interest in completing the construction of an air terminal in Warsaw, and proposed conditions of payment. This is a project with a value of $40-50 million. The Polish side will decide on this matter by the end of this year, and if it decides on the completion of the terminal, we can announce that the Greek offer will be examined with particular goodwill and will get preferential treatment.

It was subsequently decided that both sides will solve matters concerning the social security of Greek citizens living in Poland.

As far as the most important political contents of the visit, I do not want to speak on this matter in order not to anticipate the joint communique being prepared. I only want to generally say that this visit is of great significance and goes beyond bilateral relations. In our view it has all-European significance, demonstrating the possibilities for good cooperation between countries belonging to different systems and different military and political groupings.

We are of the opinion -- and here I mean the Polish side -- that there was similarity and sometimes even unanimity of many views and assessments concerning issues fundamental for Europe and for the world, such as the dangers to peace and the sources of this danger. [end recording]

Jerzy Urban then took up a stance regarding the kidnapping of Father Popieluszko and presented the probable course of events on the basis of the statement made by the priest's chauffeur, Waldemar Chrostowski.

[Begin Urban recording] Unfortunately, I do not know who kidnapped Father Popieluszko. The entire militia has been alerted throughout Poland, and a strenuous investigation is underway. I would like to present my position regarding this event. I am of the opinion that it strikes at many positive processes presently underway in Poland -- the process of normalization of relations with certain Western countries. This event is directed against the process of renewal; it is presumably intended to strike against church-state relations. In a word, it strikes at everything in which the Polish Government is vitally interested. I resolutely condemn such brigandish methods as kidnapping. In essence, there has not yet been such a thing in Poland. This matter is of great concern, of the greatest concern, to the state authorities.

As for the facts: On 19 October at 1800, Father Popieluszko took part in a service at the church on Lubinska Street in Bydgoszcz. Following the service, Father Popieluszko, together with the chauffeur and other persons, went over to the catechistic center next to this church, leaving it about 2120. They got into a car and left Bydgoszcz, guided to the edge of the town by a Fiat 128. This car was driven by Marek Wilk from Bydgoszcz, at the personal request of the curate of this parish. In the vicinity of Przysiek, the car in which Father Popieluszko and Chrostowski were traveling was stopped by a person disguised as a traffic official who used a Fiat 125 of a light color and was traveling in with two persons in civilian clothes. Chrostowski was asked to show his documents and then to get into the Fiat 125 to have his breath tested. Once he got into the car, his documents and car keys were taken from him. He was then handcuffed and gagged.

Chrostowski also states that while he was in the Fiat 125, he heard a conversation between Father Popieluszko and the man disguised as an official, as well as a dull thud, followed by the closing of the car trunk, which had earlier been open. He felt something heavy being placed in the trunk. The Fiat 125 drove off in the direction of Torun.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs further makes it known that it transpires from the statement of Waldemar Chrostowski that he, Chrostowski, jumped out of the car and onto the road after a drive of about 5 kilometers while overtaking a Fiat 126. Next to the place where he jumped out were two men standing by a motorbike. Chrostowski appealed to them for help, which they refused to provide. So he made his way to the voivodship center for agricultural progress in Przysiek, from where he was taken away by ambulance. The receptionist informed the regional office of internal affairs in Torun. The emergency department doctor, having tended to Chrostowski, decided to drive him to Torun. During the trip, Chrostowski demanded that he be taken to some representative of the clergy in Torun. Chrostowski informed Father Jan Nowakowski, rector of the parish of St Mary the Virgin in Torun, of the incident. Father Nowakowski informed the voivodship office of internal affairs. Chrostowski was given first aid by the ambulance service and was then taken to the polyclinic of the voivodship office of internal affairs, where he was given medical treatment.

When found, the two men standing by the roadside confirmed the fact of Chrostowski's presence on the road and the course of events as observed by them in part. The communiques that have been released brought about a public response. The passenger and the driver of the Fiat 126 came forward. The passenger of this car, whose statement was confirmed by the driver, stated that on the route between Bydgoszcz and Torun he observed a Fiat 125, of a light color, parked by the road, and two or three meters in front of it a green Peugot or Volkswagen. He did not notice any persons in or near the car. However, near the center for agricultural progress in Przysiek they were passed at high speed by the abovementioned Fiat 125. When the car that overtook them reached a point about 80 meters in front of the Fiat 126, a man ran out onto the road, gesticulating with raised arms.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is also receiving a considerable number of sensational and deceptive reports regarding the kidnapping and location of Father Popieluszko. All these reports are being investigated closely and in depth. After analyzing the events connected with the kidnapping of Father Popieluszko, the Ministry of Internal Affairs worked out several versions which are the most probable and likely and which are being investigated in depth on all fronts, with the use of considerable forces and resources. The ministry will provide regular information on the results. Let me add that ever since the event occurred, the state and ecclesiastical authorities have been in continual contact. [end recording]

Replying to the question of why it is difficult to see Waldemar Chrostowski, Jerzy Urban said that he is the only witness of the kidnapping and must be protected by the ministry. In addition, he is still receiving medical care. The government press spokesman also did not retract the statement he made yesterday to the effect that the kidnapping of Father Popieluszko was a political provocation. This report was prepared by Grazyna Zielinska.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS VISITS BY WESTERN LEADERS

LD201158 Warsaw PAP in English 0732 GMT 20 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] "A differentiated scale of normalization of relations with Poland will certainly emerge during the present series of visits to Warsaw by West European politicians," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"After all, these are (?political) [word indistinct] neutral Austria or North Atlantic Greece the restrictions against Poland -- and also the FRG, Britain and Italy that only now are re-orienting their stands.

"Only the course of the dialogue itself can show to what extent the decision to establish that dialogue is tantamount to giving up attempts to influence the lines of Poland's domestic development and the scope of its links to socialist partners.

"The meaning and significance of these visits are linked to the fact that they are paid as a result of some profound phenomena that will essentially determine the future line of events.

"The first phenomenon is the ever deeper criticism of the effectiveness of the policy of restrictions as a mechanism of pressure on Poland.

"The second phenomenon is the awareness of Europe's particular interests and of the fact that the U.S. is guided by its superpower interests towards Poland, which are not necessarily convergent with those of Western Europe.

"The third phenomenon is the shattering of hopes for Poland's instable domestic situation."

The paper does not see special reasons for triumphant tones in viewing the overcoming of Poland's isolation, but opts for realism as just enough to hold an optimistic view of progress in the field. Realism is just enough. The requirement of this realism consists in perceiving that Poland's place in Europe will depend on many factors, primarily on political and economic condition of this state and its position in alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries.

"The striving for restoring normal relations with Western states can be seen as a very important -- but after all neither the only one nor a decisive -- plane of actions that determine Poland's place," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

KADAR'S PARIS VISIT, EAST-WEST TIES ASSESSED

AU231100 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Oct 84 p 4

[Krzysztof Koprowski commentary: "Searches"]

[Text] Despite the obvious differences of opinion on problems of the modern world, the 2-day talks by Hungarian leader Janos Kadar in Paris have confirmed that Hungary and France are effectively seeking possibilities of making cooperation more stable.

Political observers have been carefully monitoring the highest-level French-Hungarian talks. The press recalled that there have been six summit meetings between the heads of both governments since 1963, when France and Hungary exchanged ambassadors. The last summit was last year. In addition, Janos Kadar visited France in 1978 and Mitterrand visited Hungary 2 years ago. The speeches of both heads of state contain, on the one hand, a desire to improve the tense atmosphere between East and West, and on the other hand, a certain tone of dissatisfaction because of the many unused and undisclosed possibilities for cooperation, and this despite the fact that economic, scientific-technological, and cultural contacts have broadened in recent years. The animation of economic contacts is particularly important for Hungary, 50 percent of whose national income comes from foreign trade. Especially necessary is the elimination of the trade deficit with France, which is burdening an already overstretched state budget.

On the other hand, both France and Hungary are very well aware of the huge influence of East-West political relations on economic contacts. The growth in tension, especially in Europe, is a subject of concern for both leaders, though not necessarily for the same reasons. Under the present conditions, however, what is important is the seeking of ways to bring together the stances of Eastern and Western representatives, as well as an honest exchange of views on this subject. Today France and Hungary are trying to rescue from their political and economic contacts that which has stood the test of time. And they assess every step foward as a success.

SUPREME COURT EXAMINES ELECTION COMPLAINTS

AU221423 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 84 p 5

[PAP report: "The Supreme Court Has Examined More Complaints From Voters"]

[Text] More protests from voters were examined by the Supreme Court on 17 October. Of the six cases examined, five were rejected and one was deferred for later examination.

The court rejected a complaint from voter in Pabianice who said that the election turnout in his voting district had been exaggerated.

Also rejected was a protest from a Poznan voter against the election of his father-in-law to the voivodship people's council. The complainant had made accusations of a moral nature, and the court ruled that accusations stemming from family conflicts have not direct connection with the elections, and that the remaining accusations from this voter could not be confirmed with facts.

The courst also rejected a complaint from the chairman of the rural electoral college in Kamienica, Nowy Sacz Voivodship. He had said that no proper consultations had been held with election candidates in his area, that the lists of candidates had been changed after it had been registered, and that the deadline for this registration had been exceeded. The court regarded some of these accusations as unfounded, but others as justified. However, these had no influence on the election results, the court said.

A voter from Zagan, Zielona Gora Voivodship, complained that improper consultations with candidates in that city had been held, which made it impossible for voters to get to know them; consultations were (only held in factories). Having pursued the documents sent in by the urban council in Zagan and having acquainted itself with the explanations of the voivodship election commission, the court ruled that in most factories, meetings had been accessible to all electors; special notices had informed about these meetings. The complaint was rejected.

Also on 17 October, the court reconsidered a complaint from a voter in the Mokotow district of Warsaw who had objected to the election results in his district, complaining that the turnout had been exaggerated, and criticizing the way in which consultations by candidates had been held. The court ruled that these accusations were insufficiently documented and dismissed the complaint.

SCINTEIA ON CEAUSESCU STANDS DURING FRG VISIT

AU191046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 19 Oct 84

["Highly Principled and Steady Promotion of the Cause of Peace and Collaboration in Europe and the World Over" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1984 -- Under the above headline, daily SCINTEIA of October 19 prints an article by Romulus Caplescu on President Nicolae Ceausescu's recent state visit to Federal Germany.

We give the article below:

Public opinion in our country, just like international public opinion, followed with keen interest the state visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Elena Ceausescu to the Federal Republic of Germany, as guests of that country's President Richard von Weizsaecker.

As is well known, steadily focussing the attention on and broadly developing the relations of lasting friendship and multilateral collaboration with all socialist countries, strengthening the solidarity with the developing countries, Romania equally expands the relations with all states of the world, irrespective of social system, including the developed capitalist states, according to the requirements of peaceful coexistence, the major imperative of our epoch.

In this spirit, active collaboration develops between Romania and Federal Germany, especially in the economic, technological, scientific, cultural domains. The visit emphasized that broad possibilities still existed for the intensification of this collaboration based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. During the visit, in the meetings and contacts with the FRG president, with the federal chancellor as well as with other West-German political leaders, President Nicolae Ceausescu most clearly reiterated Romania's constructive positions vis-a-vis the most burning issues of international life.

In that frame too, Romania's president stressed most forcefully that the fundamental issues of our epoch were the defence of peace, the halting of the arms race, supreme right to life and peace, to free and dignified existence.

True, as emphasized by the Romanian head of state, the continuous escalation of arming, nuclear in particular, increases the danger of a world conflagration which would inevitably turn under the circumstances into a nuclear war that would lead to the destruction of civilization, even of the conditions of life on our planet.

As Nicolae Ceausescu made a point of stressing also in the speech made at the dinner given by the FRG president, an extremely serious situation has been generated in Europe by the beginning of the emplacement by the U.S. of the medium-range nuclear missiles in Federal Germany and other West-Eruopean countries and the USSR's starting the implementation of the nuclear counter-measures. In this context, the Romanian head of state overtly pointed to the fact that the countries in whose territory the new nuclear missiles were being emplaced assumed great responsibility for their own peoples, for the peace and life of all nations. At the same time, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's steady position according to which unremitting action had to be taken for discontinuing the implementation of those measures on either side, for the resumption of the Soviet-American talks with a view to reaching proper agreements conducive to the elimination of the medium-range missiles from Europe and then of all nuclear weapons from the continent and the world over.

Very rightly, Romania's president stressed that the existence of a disbalance of military forces could no longer be invoked given that both the U.S. and the USSR had accumulated nuclear weapons enough to destroy more than once the whole of mankind. Emphasizing again most clearly that a few hundreds missiles more or less could in no way affect the military balance of forces, the Romanian head of state once again emphasized most vigorously the fundamental truth -- which life, historic experience themselves confirm -- that arming does not offer nor can they offer more security, on the contrary they increase the people's insecurity and the danger of nuclear destruction. [sentence as received]

Socialist Romania's president was firmly for peace and called on state leaders to show realism, political lucidity, high responsibility. Mighty important is what President Nicolae Ceausescu clearly emphasized, namely that one of the major imperatives of today is "to give our peoples, the European peoples the prospects of peace, one should start from the realities that were established after the Second World War. Any attempt to question these realities, to question the frontiers established after the war is absolutely inadmissible".

As a matter of fact, mention deserves the fact that in his speech, the West German president stated that the Federal Republic of Germany considered the present-day borders of European states inviolable, that it had no territorial claims and would not raise such claims in the future either, and intended to observe strictly the treaties concluded early in the 70's with the Warsaw Treaty states.

In this respect, the Romanian head of state showed that the interests of the European peoples required that a durable peace should be established in cooperation, that they should live within safe frontiers which would not be questioned. This should be firmly stated today -- Nicolae Ceausescu stresses to avoid any misunderstanding or misrepresentations of these questions.

As for the cause of the current international tension, various states came with different viewpoints, but, Romania's president resolutely emphasized, it is important to understand that European peoples would be the first victims of nuclear missiles. IN the light of this obvious act, all European states -- the NATO and Warsaw Treaty states in particular -- should assume greater responsibility and act together to change the current situation. "Beyond all reasons and differences of social order, ideology, membership or not of one military bloc or another, all the countries in our continent should take action in concert and cooperate more closely for disarmament and detente, for a united Europe of peace and cooperation, free of missiles and any other kind of nuclear weapon" -- Nicolae Ceausescu said. This proves once again Socialist Romania's and her president's high historic responsibility for the fate of peace, their energetic action to defend the supreme human right to peace and life -- which calls for cooperation among states and concerted action among all nations.

The clear assertion of our country's stand on vitally important contemporary issues on which mankind's existence and future depend are another prominent proof of Socialist Romania's and her president's principled and steady way of acting for the unswerving promotion of peace, in keeping with all nations' general interests and aspirations to pursue international detente, confidence and cooperation.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP COMMENTS ON FATE OF IMPRISONED

LD231313 Hamburg DPA in German 1153 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Frankfurt, 23 Oct (DPA) -- The state of health of Dr Costel Galalae, 52, the imprisoned Romanian, is of concern, according to information of the International Association for Human Rights [IGFM] in Frankfurt.

The IGFM said on Tuesday that Galalae was sentenced to 40 years imprisonment in 1982 because his family fled to the FRG. After ill-treatment in the Poarta Alba prison in Constanta, he was initially refused medical treatment. When the scar from an earlier operation broke open during an "interrogation," he was taken to a prison hospital in Bucharest where he is now imprisoned. The family of the doctor, his wife and four children, now living in Hamburg, fear that he will not survive the term of imprisonment that lasts until 1986.

The fate of Nicolae Stan from Bucharest, who disappeared early August, was clarified, according to the IGFM: Friends of Stan say that the 26-year-old has been in Romanian custody since the beginning of September. He had fled to the SFRY but was imprisoned there and then deported to Romania. He faced trial for "illegal border-crossing."

DELEGATE PRESENTS DISARMAMENT POSITION TO UN

AU232100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 23/10/1984 -- Taking the floor within the political and security committee of the UN General Assembly during the general debates on the halting of the arms race and the disarmament issues the Romanian permanent representative at the UN, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, presented extensively the conception of his country, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, as regards the imperious need to take new measures and concrete actions to halt the arms race, the nuclear arming in particular, and to progress on the parth of disarmament. All those willing to face reality in an aware and responsible spirit, the speaker said, can reach no other conclusion than that highlighted on many occasions by Romania's president, namely that the fundamental issue of our time is to halt the arms race and pass on to the implementation of substantive disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The speaker pointed out that Romania thought there was a need for the U.S. to halt siting the nuclear missiles in Western Europe and, consequently for the USSR to stop implementing the announced nuclear countermeasures, and for negotiations between the two big powers to resume in view of a complete elimination of the intermediate-range missiles from Europe, and then of all the nuclear weapons. He laid stress on the responsibility of the European countries on whose territory intermediate-range nuclear missiles had already been sited or the siting of such weapons was envisaged, and the need for the countries in the two military pacts, the NATO and Warsaw Treaty, to come up with more initiatives and to take a greater responsibility in safeguarding their peoples' interests and lives as well as those of Europe, and to participate actively, in an adequate form, in the signing of agreements and understandings for the elimination of missiles from Europe and to bar the course towards a nuclear catastrophe.

Next, the speaker laid stress on the absolute priority his country attached to the implementation of the nuclear disarmament, mentioning that Romania thought that the USA and the USSR Needed to resume their negotiations in all the fields of nuclear arms and that a conference must be organized with the participation of all the nuclear-weapons-possessing countries in view of halting the development of new nuclear weapons and of passing to the gradual reduction down to the complete elimination of the existing ones.

After having highlighted the importance of concrete measures for preventing the arms race in the outer space, the Romanian representative asserted his country's stance on the need to conclude in positive, concrete results the Stockholm conference, the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments and adjacent measures in central Europe, to create denuclearized zones in the Balkans and in other parts of Europe and of the world.

Next, he laid stress on the special importance of continued efforts within the UN to the end of opening new concrete negotiations to result in a freezing and reduction of the military budgets and using the released funds for the economic and social development of the states operating such reductions and for more efficiently supporting the efforts made by the developing countries for progress and prosperity.

The Romanian ambassador highlighted in conclusion the need to assert the true will of the states to maximally mobilize themselves in order to progress towards implementation of the urgent targets of disarmament, to provide peace and interstate collaboration based on the principles of equality and independence.

BETTER USE OF ENERGY SOURCES ADVOCATED

AU231707 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1614 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/10/1984 -- The capitalization of all the sources of energy holds an important place in the Romanian development programmes. This field witnesses high rates of growth and a perfect coordination with the evolution of the national economy as a whole.

Romania has manifested continuous interest in diversifying her sources of energy by diminishing the share of hydrocarbons and enhancing the growth rates with the production of coal, the hydroelectric energy and so on. The draft directives of the 13th congress of the RCP stipulate a continuation of these tendencies into a superior plane, showing concern over the termination of the hydrocarbon deposits, enhancing the share of lower coal and bituminous shales, resorting to the nuclear energy, etc. In this respect plans provide that by 1990 the coal production shall stand at 95-100 million tons, which means a growth between 128 and 135 percent as to the year 1985, the recovery factor of oil shall go up from 33 percent to 40 percent, the methane gas production shall be limited to 22 billion cum annually, the electric power shall stand at 95 to 97 billion kWh, meaning a 123-126 percent rise owing mainly to the hydroelectric and nuclear project.

Over the ensuing five-year plan period the first nuclear electric project is to be put into operation, the power installed in stations fired on lower coal and in hydroelectric projects will be enhanced and a wider use of renewable energy will be made. At the same time there will be implemented the first 750 kv interconnection line.

While interested in a superior capitalization of the resources of energy Romania also aims at the introduction and generalization of highly efficient technologies enabling her to achieve a cut in the consumption of energy per unit of national income worth more than 20 percent in 1990 as compared to 1985.

DASCALESCU GREETS PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG ON BIRTHDAY

AU221715 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 17 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, on the occasion of his 65th birthday. The cable expresses the belief that by acting in the spirit of agreement reached at the highest level, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, governments, and countries will further develop, in the interest of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, the cause of peace, socialism, progress, and international cooperation.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL OF NATIONALS, FOREIGNERS ENDS

LD241000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0919 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- The military court council in Ljubljana has ended the trial of a group of nine Yugoslav and foreign citizens charged with criminal acts of espionage. Four of them were also charged with criminal acts of enemy propaganda and preparation of terrorist activity. Observing military installations and in other ways the defendants over a long period of time collected on SFRY territory confidential data about our national defense which they forwarded to a foreign country intelligence service. They had also been preparing terrorist activity. The duration of the sentences passed ranges from 3.5 to 11 years.

TANJUG CITES BULGARIAN CRITICISMS OF SCIENCE

LD231225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0429 GMT 23 Oct 84

["TANJUG Special Services: Service of despatches from abroad; banner headline: A Letter From Sofia; heading: Criticism of 'Parade' Science; sub-heading: Bulgarian scientists have been taken to task sharply for their parochialism. A surfeit of scientific institutions without there being a great need for them (from the TANJUG correspondent)" -- TANJUG headings]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- The long-term program to improve the quality of products and services, adopted this summer at the national party conference, opened the flood gates for a great wave of criticism -- unusually sharp and frank for Bulgaria -- on domestic economy and service activities. This criticism, particularly in the pages of daily and professional papers and magazines, is now increasingly entering a stage when enterprises and their professional leaders are singled out by name. There is an increasing demand for the replacement of those who, both in enterprises and in senior government institutions, have been responsible for the fact that year after year Bulgarian goods have been losing their reputation and sales on the world market. As far as the domestic market is concerned, public criticism is far more direct. "The people at grass root levels" are warning the party and the state that as a result of poor quality of an alarming number of products and services, the domestic consumers are directly jeopardized, as is their standard of living, and that "things can't continue this way any longer."

Concrete examples confirm the assessments of the party document that a fall in product quality has imposed itself "not only as an economic, technological and social problem, but also as a political issue."

Expensive and Futile Research Projects

Now Bulgarian science is also the butt of public criticism and 23,000 scientists have been asked to come out of their "inviolable parochialism" and become involved in an "all-Bulgarian struggle" to improve product quality and to share "the crucial moment in the national economy with the working class and the entire nation." What has just been revealed to the public has presented Bulgarian scientific workers in a very poor light indeed. It was said that an entire "small army" is paid 6 to 7 million levas per month as salaries, rewards and bonuses from the exchequer. Their earnings are considerably above the national average (about 185 levas per month), and if expenditures for ancillary staff and for overhead to keep scientific institutes running is included, then this sum is as much as 40 to 50 million levas. (officially, 1 leva equals $1).

Attention is drawn particularly to the fact that the number of scientific institutions, higher scientific institutions and similar institutions "is a great luxury for small Bulgaria." In the field of agriculture alone, to give an example, there are 120 scientific institutions. It is said that institutes and schools of higher learning are duplicated unnecessarily and unpermissively.

According to valid Bulgarian regulations the basic criterion to acquire highest scientific titles is the number of published works. Doctoral dissertations are not obligatory. "That is why we have the phenomenon, it is remarked, that the stream of publications for scientific works is growing at an irrepressible rate despite the serious paper shortage in the country." "If we compare the extent to which Bulgarian scientific workers keep publishing their works in domestic professional and other magazines with scientific works published in other countries, then we in Bulgaria have attained the world record in this respect," say the critics. Unfortunately, prominent scientific workers and scientific houses of great renown are giving an example to this kind of megalomania.

"Ex-Cathedra" Sensationalism

Most scientific articles do not reveal anything new, rather, long-established, well-known truths are repeated. Biased and fabricated reviews are written. Foreign scientific knowledge is copied or "polished up" a little, according to the criticisms addressed to Bulgarian scientific fields. Such manifestations can "thrive as weeds" in Bulgarian scientific quarters because open and constructive criticism has been totally "suppressed" for years. This is why protection of many scientific dissertations is merely a parade spectacle according to a scenario agreed upon in advance. Any attempt to address a single word of criticism, it is said, is attributed by scientific workers as "outside interference and an attempt by society to lord it over the scientific field."

Sensationalism, a consequence of attempts to quickly acquire glory, recognition, and considerable monetary rewards, is rampant recently. The economy is given, and then imposed upon by "sensational" scientific attainment whose practical implementation is not feasible. Many such examples of complete mistakes in the field of land cultivation and cattle breeding are listed.

In calling science and its present creators "on the carpet," the critics here also provide a number of concrete measures and actions for improvements in this area. For instance, they are demanding a comprehensive reexamination of the raison d'etre of a great number of scientific institutions, a rigorous selection of the scientific cadre and the transition "from an extensive to an intensive path of scientific development."

For the time being, scientists are silent. It remains to be seen whether they will enter the polemic with their critics or whether, as up to now -- they will remain entrenched in their positions.

KOSOVO YOUTH FEDERATION MEETING POORLY ATTENDED

LD232258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo youth organization has achieved undeniable results over the past 2 or 3 years and the election activity now in progress in the basic organizations of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Kosovo provides an opportunity to sum up and consolidate these results and spotlight the individual who have done most to make them possible.

Election activity and the fact that the youth organizations further work in the province will depend on those young people elected to lead the organization were to be discussed in detail at a meeting held today by the presidents of the Municipal Conferences of the Federation of Socialist Youth and members of the youth political aktiv of Kosovo. However, only 15 or so young people attended the meeting and out of 22 presidents of municipal conferences of the Federation of Socialist Youth, who were scheduled to attend, only five came to the meeting. This is not the first time an important meeting of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Kosovo has been attended by so few members. Low attendance is the reason why such meetings have been postponed, even when they were scheduled to discuss questions of the greatest interest to the young, such as employment, ideopolitical activity and elections.

The meeting scheduled for today was held somehow, but election activities and work of youth collectives were hardly mentioned at all. The question raised instead was who is to blame for lack of attendance and inactivity of youth leaders -- the municipal or provincial leadership of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Kosovo. No reply was given.

LCY'S KUCAN RECEIVES CPC STUDY DELEGATION

AU222204 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Milan Kucan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received yesterday a CPC study delegation headed by Chi Biqing, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Guizhou Province party committee.

In the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Milan Kucan spoke about the sociopolitical development of the country, current LCY tasks in the further development of the political system of socialist self-management, and the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES PLENUM, FOREIGN VISITS

LD240716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Ali Sukrija, the LCY Central Committee Presidium today heard reports from the LC central and provincial committee on the realization of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's conclusions on the tasks of LC members in efforts to further promote the social position and role of women today. The Presidium judged that in many LC organizations and organs, activity has not been effective enough to ensure the consolidation of the social position and role of women in keeping with their total contribution to the socioeconomic development and possibilities of society.

In this connection, stress was placed on the need for consistent implementation of the conclusions which the LCY Central Committee Presidium had adopted earlier regarding the further promotion of the social position and role of women today and their broader inclusion in self-managing organs, organizations of associated labor and local communities, the organs of the sociopolitical organizations, and delegate assemblies, and their executive organs and other responsible functions. The socialist self-managing forces should become fully involved in the struggle against the remaining conservative concepts and habits, while cadre policy and the consistent application of the principle according to which socioeconomic position is determined solely by work and the results of work should ensure women's more extensive inclusion in the processes of social and self-managing decisionmaking at all levels of society.

In the action aimed at realizing and further promoting the socioeconomic and social position and role of women, it is necessary to further intensify SAWP activity as the front of all self-managing organized subjective forces of society. This activity should be particularly pronounced in the course of the political preparations for the forthcoming delegate elections. The LC organizations and organs were said to play a particular role and bear speical responsibility in this connection.

The Presidium considered and determined its immediate tasks in realizing the attitudes of the 14th LCY Central Committee session, which were adopted unanimously by the LCY Central Committee and which represented the basis for the LC's immediate ideopolitical activity in the realization of stablization policy this year and in 1985.

The Presidium was briefed on the work of the action conference of Communists employed by Yugoslav railways, held in Zagreb on 27 and 28 September. The Presidium upheld attitudes adopted by the action conference on the LC's tasks in realizing the stabilization program on Yugoslav railways, and asked the LC to work resolutely for their consistent realization in social practice.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. reported to the Presidium on his talks with Max van den Berg, chairman of Netherland's Labor Party, who visited the SFRY at the joint invitiation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. He also reported on his talks with Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom of the CPSU, who had visited Belgrade at the invitation of the Belgrade LC Committee. He also briefed the Presidium on the visit paid to the SFRY at the Presidium's invitation by a delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Damdingiyn Gombojav, Politburo member and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

RIBICIC ON 14TH LCY CC: BIG STEP FORWARD

AU231610 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 84 p 2

["It Was Said" column: Report on Mitja Ribicic interview granted to Radio Ljubljana, place and date not given]

[Text] A certain fear had existed whether the 14th LCY Central Committee session will succeed in implementing a task which is extraordinarily urgent, acute, and politically and economically extraordinarily necessary and important, particularly in our aggravated economic situation. I believe that the session accomplished that task well. It was rather united in its assessments of the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, or rather the first stage; it was united regarding the results that are not small, as well as in criticism of the lagging and the reasons for delays. The stress was on criticism, but also on the request that all necessary changes in present economic system be implemented at once.

The session constitutes a significant step forward in the association of the progressive forces in realizing our economic policy, Ribicic said. It means something fresh, because it brings into the Yugoslav economic stabilization policy more clarified ideological and other premises, as well as more clarified dilemmas on the question of statism, state administrative intervention, responsibility, and dilemmas about the role of the federation, the republics, and the provinces. I consider this to be dominant and most important.

The second characteristic of the session is that the discussion was held at the time of the general discussions of the 13th session and that in a certain way we "stirred up" Communists all over the country. In addition, the session was in a sense a party meeting at the highest level. We also talked about organization, internal responsibility, vacillations, and relations. I think it is correct to say that the present manner of work has in a way become exhausted, in the sense of the manner in which meetings of the Yugoslav and party leadership have been conducted, in which monologues and long discussions, most frequently about the sessions' secondary topics, have prevailed. Vrhovec at this session put the matter sharply [as published; Vrhovec was not reported among the 24 speakers at the 14th plenum].

However, I personally have come to the conclusion that after this session we must organize party federal leadership in a more suitable and modern way. We are the only party in the world which during a difficult economic and political situation lacks a politburo; we still work in the old composition and role, as during Tito's lifetime. We are a rather slow body which fails to prepare document proposals well. In brief, I think that that session will draw some definite conclusions that we will prepare in keeping with our leadership's criticism, which is currently underway in the entire country.

The third characteristic of this session is that it was not turned into a monologue, but maintained the democratic atmosphere and openness of its discussion. All the polemics were useful and warned of the importance of our coming out publicly in defense of basic directions, Kardelj's directions, and of the political system and its further development. Moreover, it placed the very change of the political system into the context of a greater role of workers in associated labor.

I think that, despite the weaknesses and shortcomings, the session represents a considerably big step forward in taking up the realization, especially now when we are entering the second year of economic stabilization and when time is no longer working for us and every delay can incur consequences. Tentatively, I am an optimist, and therefore I think that if we organize ourselves in a more up to date and better way about all these issues in the federation itself, then we will manage to realize what was planned.

ARTICLES EXAMINE CONTROVERSIAL CONSENSUS ISSUE

AU231800 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 19 October on page 6 under a general heading "Subjects That Are Talked About," carries three articles on consensus and the 14th LCY Central Committee session, one of which is a report on an interview given by Mitja Ribicic to Radio Ljubljana.

The others are a 1,000-word article by Ljiljana Zorkic entitled "A Step to Veto," and a 1,300-word article by Dragos Ivanovic: "Unanimity: Where and When?"

Ljiljana Zorkic examines the issue of consensus, which is "the bone of contention in practically every discussion on the efficiency of decisionmaking, or rather the functioning of the political system, and the implementation of common interests in the SFRY." She says that consensus has also been widely discussed in the Federal Social Council for Questions Relating to the Social System during its session since last October, and cites Dr Najdan Pasic, head of the working group "which summed up all the critical observations on the functioning of the federation," who quotes Edvard Kardelj's warnings about the veto.

Zorkic says: "Serious negative consequences for the decisionmaking process in the Federation follow from the uncontrolled expansion of the principle of obligatory consensus in decisionmaking, over and above the limits strictly and clearly set in the SFRY Constitution. Necessary to protect the most essential material prerequisite for full national equality -- the control of every national community over its own surplus value -- this method of decisionmaking, if uncontrollably expanded, may provoke grave disturbances in the decisionmaking process, blocking the adoption of decisions even when they are necessary. Obligatory consensus is only a small step away from every participant in the decisionmaking process having the right of veto.

Zorkic also refers to an investigation among associated labor organizations in Belgrade which shows that decisions in work organizations take a long time to adopt because of the principle of consensus among the basic organizations of associated labor involved.

In his article, Dragos Jovanovic examines the principles of consensus in the SFRY Constitution, and says that "it happened in practice that the group of questions on which decisions are made was being expanded to those which in their nature did not belong to it." This included laws adopted by the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

Jovanovic also mentions the SFRY Assembly discussions of the SFRY Presidency report in the first half of the year, in which "the issue of consensus provided one of the occasions for polemical duels between the delegates." He concludes that "the disagreements on consensus are only a detail from the broader context of disagreements, for instance, about the common interests of the federation. Everybody agrees that the common interest is not simply a sum of the eight [the six republics and two provinces] interests, but interpretations of togetherness, nevertheless, remain essentially different." "From then until this day, such differences in views have not diminished, but increased. This was demonstrated, after all, at the 14th LCY Central Committee session."

DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM IN LCY: QUESTION OF UNITY

AU231653 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 21 October on page 5 carries an 1,100-word article by Petar Ilic entitled "Democracy With an End Piece," under the general heading "Subjects That Are Talked About." Ilic takes as his starting point a question posed at the 14th LCY Central Committee Plenum as to how it is possible that there is resistance to the economic stabilization program even within the LCY, "despite the fact that the program was accepted democratically at a plebiscite, unanimously and with full conviction as a most urgent task."

Ilic says that democratic centralism can be flouted, and proceeds to examine it as a principle allowing full democratic discussion of a policy before it is adopted and requiring firm unity once adopted. He shows that democratic centralism has been incorporated in all the statutes of the party since its first congress, but "trouble begins in practical life." He recalls successive appeals by the LCY leadership to adhere to democratic centralism and says:

"The two million members are not confused by the differences in the decisionmaking process. They are confused by those that arise during the implementation process. The LC cannot do without a democratic synthesis of the struggle of opinions, but society also cannot do without an LC which confirms its leading role through fruitful actions rather than through moaning about obligations that have been accepted but not carried out."

"The question of unity is, therefore, now the question above all others!" Ilic remarks. "Even now we want a stronger LC, but not stronger offices. The experiences from those parties in which the noun in 'democratic centralism' overwhelmed the adjective are too painful to consider."

SUVAR ON LCY DEBATE, DIFFERENCES OF OPINION

AU231925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20-21 Oct 84 p 2

[Stipe Suvar article "Reactions: What Are We Talking About?"]

[Excerpts] We all seem to have felt that the LCY Central Committee, in submitting the draft conclusions of its 13th session for general party debate, and, in fact, for an even wider debate in society, has in a way called for the party membership's help. It felt its own inability to move things forward, being in a situation in which it was forced to incessantly declare the same things without being able to influence them; and, it even felt that its ranks lack the unity to change things. Although I mention the LCY Central Committee, this also applies, in my opinion, to provincial committees, because they are, according to LCY statute, still closely linked. Furthermore it applies to all party leaderships. In a way, the LCY Central Committee has called on the party to help all the leaderships....

It seems to me that we have confronted something one should have counted upon happening. All these ideologies that exist on the social scene also become apparent during the party debate.

The party is not under a glass dish. All ideologies confronting each other in today's society are also present in the LC and have their advocates and supporters in the membership and even in the leaderships. We, of course, know that the LC ideology is inherent in the LCY program and all the program documents in its wake. However, this is the ideal and it is on paper, but in real life a conflict of different ideological attitudes takes place in the party as well. All ideologies that exist in society are present in the party and they all provide criticism of the situation, each one from its own angle, and they all probably have in them elements of real and desirable criticism.

What is fundamental is to turn oneself towards development and in so doing also achieve that the development is not borne by forces "from below." And when, for instance, planning is involved, then it is also a question of planning starting "from below" and not being the planning of the state that would be corrective in relation to the alleged selfishness of associated labor, nor the planning of the banks, which led us into the present difficulties in the first place.

The questions of developing the political system are also connected with this. In my opinion, the political system should be implemented, not changed. Some people, nevertheless, dream of its change. However, the fact that one should remove bottlenecks from it and that we should be much more quick and united in so doing is not and cannot be open to debate.

I think that because of the way things have been going in the past 5-6 years, and that has coincided with the period in which E. Kardelj, J.B. Tito, and V. Bakaric died, an attitude has spread among the people and the LC that the self-managing system is to blame for the difficulties, because it is complicated, premature, illusory, and contains anarchic elements.

If one carefully follows the debates and writings, and the broadcasting of the media, as well as our speeches, interviews, and discussions, one will see that there are still many false alarms. And we have to destroy these false alarms through this party debate and through the building of unity.

A scientific worker from Zagreb is proving in 14 prominently announced installments in BORBA that the SFRY as such, such as it is ordered, has been ordered poorly. What is involved is not that he can write like that in a book, or speak at round-table meetings, and I do not bring this man into question, but the problem is in the responsibility of the BORBA editorial board, which needs to give space on 14 prominent pages to articles proceeding from a poor theory of state and from rights of an outdated type, and through this brings into question the present constitutional order of the SFRY.

A great problem at this moment is that Kardelj's theory and the institutional-normative system of the pluralism of self-managing interests that is based on it have been misused. Even when the interests are both self-managing and legal, everyone in the SFRY, from basic organizations of associated labor and communes to republics and provinces, show too little readiness to sacrifice their petty and momentary interests. And I think that we should normalize things here, break this up. And it is for this reason, I think, that these comrades are right who call attention to the fact that we cannot extend consensus beyond the limits of the Constitution, but that it should be kept and developed only where it is of key importance according to the Constitution.

Statements by individuals, not only when one gives interviews and lectures or speeches, or speaks at some kind of meeting, gain publicity in the media a little according to who will speak in a harsher and more unusual way. And there are experienced people who know how to appeal to the public today, because they have 30 or 40 years of experience behind them. When what is involved is how to appeal to the public to the greatest extent possible, we have a sufficient number of capable people, but we can also spread a great deal of confusion.

Therefore, one should accept in one way the statements by individuals when they express stands of collective leaderships, or stands that have been discussed, verified in the LC or in social bodies; and in another way when they make statements on their own behalf -- and everyone has the right to his personal opinion and the right to stress that view. This means that, if what individuals say is not right, we all have to have the right to criticize this, irrespective of their place in a political or other hierarchy. Here I would be in favor of stimulating the freedom of criticism in the media as well and that it should not be considered a kind of sacrilege.

STAMBOLIC ON REFORMS, 14TH PLENUM DISCUSSION

AU231915 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Now it is obvious to all people, and a general agreement about this exists in the LCY leadership, that changes and certain reforms are necessary in the political system for the benefit of self-management, but not changes and reforms of the political system itself, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, stressed at yesterday's consultative meeting of presidents of communal committees and inter-communal conferences, which was devoted to an analysis of the past course of the all-party discussions on the draft conclusions of the 13th plenum.

Assessing that public debate is an important step in the democratization of relations in the LC, Ivan Stambolic emphasized that a very critical mood and discussion on the manner and efficiency of leadership is now being expressed. This also has, Stambolic stressed, a strong effect on leaderships. I believe that the leaderships are realizing that what they say and write is less and less important, and that what is much more important is what they have done and what they are doing. Accountability to members must be given primarily by what has been done. This is all the more important, Stambolic stressed, because in the phase before agreeing upon the stabilization program all of us in society and the LC itself were exposed to rigorous criticism. We continued with this criticism of the state of affairs in society and in the LC after the stabilization program was adopted as well. However, as regards the implementation of this program, we mainly came to a standstill, and, so to speak, we have remained where we were when we adopted the program. Thus, we have consciously or unconsciously provided arguments for the enemy to attack us. The enemy is now beating us with our own weapons. The problem is all the more complex because of this period of waiting or standstill; irresoluteness to make a move and to change the situation confuses people at the grassroots, sways many cadres, and gives rise to many doubts.

In the leaderships, Stambolic stressed, we are becoming aware of the fact that we cannot constantly return to previous problems; that is, to those questions to which an answer has been given long ago. It must be understood that in the LC and in society as a whole we have ensured a strong predominance of the implementation of the kind of answers that remain lasting, such as those regarding brotherhood and unity, equality, self-management, the federal system, and so forth. It is on these principles and foundations that we must seek solutions for the present and for the current problems, Ivan Stambolic said. In our effort to find these solutions, we cannot have absolute unity, but we must have a level of unity which ensures effectiveness.

We must constantly assess the productivity of all leaders, their inventiveness, determination, to the self-managing course, and their resourcefulness in our present situations. This is all the more necessary if we agree that self-management is stagnating, Stambolic stressed.

Deciding in favor of the economic stabilization program and analyzing the causes of wavering in implementing this program, the 14th LCY Central Committee session pointed to one of the basic causes of this irresolutioness and stagnation in the implementation of that which has been decided and agreed upon. It pointed, Stambolic said, to the problems of the functioning of the political system and to the rationality of decision-making which, if they are not effective, block the program's implementation.

With its organization and function, [words indistinct], the political system penetrates into all pores of economic, social, and [word indistinct] developments. It is now obvious to all, and a general agreement exists in the LCY leadership, Ivan Stambolic stressed, that changes and certain reforms are necessary in the political system, but not changes of the political system. It is also obvoius that these changes cannot be carried out by a new application of the administrative measures or by political threats. In the political system it is necessary to opt for those changes which would free us from excessive tasks and obstacles in the functioning of the economic laws and which would expand the conditions for the growth of new self-managing initiatives. What should be changed in the political system and to what extent, which pretensions and institutes should we get rid of -- this is a matter of concrete change and decision. However, we must immediately, that is to say, without delay, tackle this task, examine proposals, and adopt a political accord. It is certain that all questions and answers must be sought in our basic orientations and goals, Ivan Stambolic said.

From this point of view we must examine certain legal solutions in the main political laws that do not concern the basic political values for independent activity in the field of planning, the mechanism of economic impetuses, the substances of social activities, the land taxation policy, the communal economy, housing, the small-scale economy, and the like.

Referring to the polemical tones at the 14th LCY Central Committee session, Ivan Stambolic said that it is a very good thing that discussion took place at a public session, and that such discussion is in fact on the path to unity. Naturally, the leaderships must be aware that it is necessary to ensure a legal approach in seeking solutions. If the debate and various views were to remain and last too long without corresponding decisions, then this would be bad. This would mean disunity and a deepening of disunity.

In conclusion, Stambolic stressed that now it is indispensable, on the basis of the all-party debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th plenum, to make clear and precise action programs for a change of the situation starting from the basic organizations and the communal committees up to the Central Committee.

LJUBICIC SPEAKS ON PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

AU231640 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20-21 Oct 84 p 8

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke at the festivity held in Zeleznik at the Ivo Lola Ribar factory where a new computer plant was commissioned today.

Referring to the recent 14th LCY Central Committee session, Lubicic emphasized that the resoluteness was clearly underlined there to change the situation and established habits by the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. The adopted stands contribute to the intensification of responsibility in all LC forums, up to the LCY Central Committee, as well as with all leading people in communes towns, provinces, republics, and the federation. There is a clear demand expressed not only by the highest LC forum, but also by workers, by our entire public, that one must abolish anonymity in society regarding both work and results and failures, unreadiness, or incapability. Ljubicic stressed, for every one of us present here, one in society, bears responsibility for a specific job and has his personal name and surname. Therefore, everyone should not only be personally responsible for his job, but also for the situation and progress of our entire socialist self-management community.

LCY CC SESSIONS CONSIDERING CHANGING LOCATIONS

AU231131/AU231143 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1764 on 21 October on pages 9-11 carries a 3,500-word report by Milan Milosevic on the 14th LCY Central Committee session on 16 October, which concludes with the following two paragraphs:

"Let us mention in conclusion a minor detail from the polemics which were, as usual, conducted in connection with the wording of this session's conclusions. Josip Vrhovec stressed that it is good that there had been a debate with replies at this session, and he proposed that the Central Committee should 'leave this hall' (the Central Committee sessions are held in the SFRY Assembly building), and should move to some other, which should help it to abandon a 'parliamentary style of Central Committee work.'

"Jure Bilic, who reported on behalf of the Conclusions Commission, said afterwards that the LCY Central Committee Presidium is thinking about having the Central Committee sessions at the Sava Center, where every Central Committee member would have a microphone in front of him, and there would be better conditions for communicating during the session. 'Perhaps technology will contribute to our ideological unity,' he added.

"This somewhat bitter remark perhaps contains a sign that the atmosphere is changing toward a point when it will be possible to do more than is done now. Are those who say that this change is coming much too slowly, right?"

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 21 October on page 5 reprints a "Looking Glass" cartoon by Dusan Petricic from VECERNJE NOVOSTI, which shows a boxing ring set up in a hall with benches on three sides of the ring, in a horseshoe shape, resembling the SFRY Assembly hall where the LCY Central Committee meets. Delegates sit in the benches, with papers and pencils in front of them, and they watch a man in a dark suit leaving the ring, and another similarly dressed man climbing into it, to speak at a lectern with microphones set up in the ring. The cartoon is headed "positions," and there is no further caption. The same cartoon is also carried in Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 20 October on page 12, with attribution to VECERNJE NOVOSTI.

KOSOVO LC COMMISSION VIEWS PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY

LD241017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Today's Kosovo Provincial LC Committee Commission for Information and Proaganda session examined as part of the discussion of the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, the degree of organization in our country's information and propaganda activity abroad and the LC's tasks in this sphere.

It was noted, reports state, that there is a positive picture abroad of the overall situation and trends in the SFRY. However, our country and the real achievements of our socialist self-management system are exposed to various forms of tendentious and even hostile propaganda activity by various reactionary circles abroad. Particularly aggressive in this sense is the hostile, subversive greater-Albanian and anti-Yugoslavia anti-Kosovo propaganda which is orchestrated by the Albanian leadership and supports crude interference in our internal affairs. Its policy contains territorial claims on our country, supports Albanian nationality in the SFRY against the other nations and nationalities and arouse mutual hatred and intolerance.

It was assessed that despite certain weaknesses, the information and propaganda activity in Kosovo in countering these assaults with increasing success and is putting forward in a genuine, well-argued, consistent, and dignified manner the true values and achievements in the overall development of the province and the country.

A number of suggestions were put forward at the session concerning the tasks of the mass media, LC and other sociopolitical organizations in Kosovo in the realization of the commitments in this sphere.